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BRIEFS

JAPAN-PHILIPPINES INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS--Manila, 17 Dec (JINI Press)--The Board of Investment (BOI) announced here Monday it has formally decided to have Isuzu Motors, Ltd. of Japan undertake a project for domestic production of diesel engines. The venture is one of the 11 heavy industrial projects Manila unveiled last September as the foundation of the country's ambitious industrial drive in the 1980s. Another of the projects--a 250 million-dollar copper smeltery project--has also been awarded to a Japanese firm--Marubeni Corp., a major trading house. Isuzu and BOI are expected to sign a formal contract in January. The Japanese automaker will invest 550 million dollars in the project to annually produce 20,000 engines of seven types ranging from 55 to 150 horsepower. The project also calls for 60 million dollars worth of exports over five years from 1982, or the initial year of full-fledged production. Manila also wishes to boost the ratio of domestically produced parts in engine production to 50 percent five years later. According to BOI sources, Isuzu plans to import some parts from its plant in Thailand. However, the government would not regard them as being locally procured until the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) works out a mutual supply program concerning auto parts. Regarding procurement of casting-metal parts, including engine blocks--a major problem in the Isuzu-BOI negotiations, it has been agreed that the Japanese firm will invest in the modernization of existing local makers instead of building a new foundry of its own. [Text] [Manila JIJI Press in English 17 Dec 79 OW]

JAPAN AID TO PAKISTAN--Tokyo, 10 Dec--The government will extend to Pakistan a grant aid up to yen 1,900 million to provide fertilizer for increased food production the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. the ministry said an additional grant aid of up to yen 400 million would be provided to supply billets--housing for low income people--necessary for social development. Notes on the aid were exchanged Sunday in Islamabad between Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Nemoto and Aftab Ahmad Khan, secretary to the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Provincial Coordination. [Text] [OW110459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

ENVOY TO DPRK--Raj Krishna Manucha, presently Counsellor in the Embassy of India in Oslo, has been appointed ambassador to Pyongyang in succession to Joseph Thomas Kallukaren. [Excerpt] [BK231539 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1458 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

NEW PRC ENVOY--New Delhi, 22 Dec (AFP) Shen Jian, a senior Chinese diplomat who has been named ambassador to India, would assume his post here after the new government is installed following the Indian election next month, according to press reports here today. India was also likely to nominate its new envoy to Beijing after the return of the former ambassador, R. D. Sathe, to New Delhi in October to become the new foreign secretary, the reports said. Former Chinese Ambassador Chen Haoyuan left New Delhi last week at the end of his 4-year term. Mr. Shen, 65, was China's first charge d'affaires here in 1950 when the two countries established diplomatic relations. He later served as Beijing's ambassador to Cuba. [Text] [BK231539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

MALAYSIAN TERRITORY CLAIMANT--Manila, 20 Dec (AFP)--One of the nine heirs of the claimants to Sabah, East Malaysia, today said they were not yet ready to sell their proprietary claims over the timber-rich state to Malaysia. Sultan Jamalul Kiram of Sulu, southern Philippines, in a published statement said the heirs of the late Sultan of Sulu have not set a price on their claims, indicating they have not agreed at what price the state should be sold. The Sultan declared that if President Ferdinand Marcos' government remained "uninterested" in their claim, "we are going to work it out on our own." He did not elaborate. President Marcos had announced about two years ago that the Philippines would take "definite steps" to renounce its controversial territorial claim over Sabah which had resulted in the suspension of diplomatic ties between Malaysia and this country. The controversy arose from claims by the Philippines that the territory was only leased by the late Sultan Jamalul Alam in 1878 to the British North Borneo Co., but the British and subsequently the Malaysians contended that it was ceded. [OW200541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0348 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

## AUSTRALIA

### BRIEFS

RECORD AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORT--Australia exported a record amount of wheat last financial year, 11.5 million tons, 2 million tons more than the previous export record set 2 years ago. The chairman of the wheat board, Sir Leslie Price, said the exports followed a record harvest of more than 18 million tons. Sir Leslie said the harvest had been 3 million tons more than the previous record set more than a decade ago. He said the boom year had resulted from favorable weather during the growing season and an increase in the acreage sown. Australia's wheat was exported to almost 40 countries, with the largest shipments going to China, Egypt and Japan. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220



## BANGLADESH

### BRIEFS

POLISH ENVOY ACCREDITATION--Mr Wladyslaw Domagala, ambassador designate of the Polish People's Republic, presented his credentials to President Ziaur Rahman at Banga Bhavan in Dacca on Monday [3 December] morning, reports BSS [Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha]. [Excerpt] [BK231323 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Dec 79 p 1 BK]

ISLAMIC BANK GRANT, ADVANCE--Bangladesh is to receive \$20 million from the Jidda based Islamic Development Bank to pay for its crude oil imports. The official press agency reported it on 20 December. [BK231323 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK] Dacca, 19 Dec (AFP)--The Islamic Development Bank (IDB), today pledged to advance \$6.25 million to Bangladesh for its participation in share-capital through an industrial bank of Dacca. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca between visiting vice-president of Islamic Bank S. A. Meenai and chief of Bangladesh Industrial Bank (BSB), A. H. M. Kamaluddin. The investment in equity participation of industries(?) in Bangladesh will go to industrial projects to be selected by BSB and approved by IDB. Bangladesh is one of the Moslem countries to receive IDB economic assistance. Earlier, IDB provided \$65 million, part of which is being spent for construction of a new airport near Dacca. [Text] [BK231323 Hong Kong AFP in English 1618 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK]

ASIAN BANK LOAN--The Asian Development Bank has announced approval of various concessional loans and technical assistance and grants for projects in some countries including Bangladesh. Under the arrangement Bangladesh will be \$30 million repayable in 30 years at percent annual interest. The loan will be dispersed through a Bangladesh development finance institution providing medium and long-term funds for industries. [BK231323 Dacca Overseas Services in English 0445 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

UN AGRICULTURAL FUND LOAN--The UN International Fund for Agricultural Development has approved a \$25 million loan to Bangladesh for food production projects. The fund meeting in Rome 21 December also approved nine other loans and two grants totalling \$158.95 million for similar purposes to a number of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [BK231323 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

## NAXALITE RESURGENCE IN TAMIL NADU

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 3 Dec 79 p 9

[1. 1] Madras, Dec. 2--The Naxalite movement in Tamil Nadu, crushed or immobilized during the Emergency, is showing signs of resurgence in at least five of the 15 districts, with the most backward district of Dharmapuri being its focal point, according to informed sources, reports UNI.

The other districts where the movement is gathering strength are North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The philosophy of a violent overthrow of the system by encircling the cities from rural bases is gradually gaining followers, especially among the student community in professional colleges, officials believe.

In Dharmapuri district, the [word illegible] of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, a hilly terrain where one of the biggest-ever Naxalite hunts is now under way, extremists have been officially charged with three murders, seven dacoities, two attacks on police parties with crude bombs and a few other offences, all committed this year. Over 700 people have been arrested during the past four months, when the police crackdown on Naxalites was stepped up.

With the Naxalite leaders going underground and the villagers refusing to cooperate with the police, a special task force based at Mathur, 40 km east of Dharmapuri town, has been combing since September several villages suspected to be Naxalite bases. The arrested include eight workers of the ruling AIADMK, official sources say.

Official estimates put the strength of the Naxalites in the State at about 800. Investigations at Kilkuppam, Thurayur, Papanur and other villages in East Armapuri, on the banks of the South Pennar river, revealed that the movement is widely supported there. The Naxalites live and work with the villagers in order to win their confidence, emulating the example of the Chinese Communists of the 30's and 40's.

Large sections of the landless farm, labour, dispossessed tenants and small cultivator do not view the Naxalites as enemies.

The police say the movement, now split into various splinter groups, has degenerated into dacoities and other crime with the infiltration of common criminals. A known criminal is now a Naxalite activist in the district, they claim.

A sympathetic interpretation is that violence is occasionally resorted to in a bid to keep the revolutionary fervour of the cadre.

Official sources say there are at least four groups in the movement. They follow a national pattern, the dominant being the anti-Lin Piao faction. But no Naxalite leader is advocating "a tactical climb down" to parliamentary democracy here.

Officials privately say that the leadership is provided by the petit bourgeois in the urban areas, the die-hard cadre consisting of bachelors disillusioned with the present system. Barring crude bombs, the Naxalites in the State are not known to possess any advanced weapons.

Police consider the "Makkal Urumi Kazhagam" (Civil Rights Organization), formed by lawyers, doctors and other professionals, and another organization, "Makkal Nala Urumi Manram" (People's Welfare And Rights Association), as front organizations of the Naxalites in the State.

A spokesman of the Kazhagam asserts that its objective is to protect basic liberties, Mr M. Gnanam, Dharmapuri district secretary of the Kazhagam, alleged that its members were being falsely implicated by the police because of their opposition to various forms of exploitation. He himself is charged with murder during a recent communal riot.

CSO: 4220

**NAGA PROBLEM: FRESH EFFORT BY REBELS**

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Dec 79 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 12. A fresh effort has been mounted by Naga "underground" leaders for what they call a political solution to the Naga problem.

A five-man "underground" delegation met the Prime Minister, Mr. Charan Singh and the Deputy Prime Minister, M. Y.B. Chavan here today in pursuit of their mission.

The delegation told Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Chavan that to ensure lasting peace in Nagaland, they would need the co-operation and support of Nagas living outside India, including the self-exiled Mr. A.Z. Phizo and some underground elements now believed to be in Burma.

**Shillong Accord**

They said they would like to strengthen the peace that was established in Nagaland following the accord signed by the Governor of the North-Eastern States and representatives of underground Naga organisations at Shillong on November 11, 1975.

Two provisions of the Shillong accord signified the acceptance of the Indian Constitution by the underground leaders and also their decision to deposit their arms with the authorities.

The underground leaders were believed to have observed the third provision of the agreement which stipulated that after a reasonable time "other issues" would be formulated for "a final settlement" remained to be dealt with.

They did not specify what these "issues" were, but the "underground," most of whose leaders live in peace camps in Nagaland, look forward to some concessions and want those who are holding out against the Shillong accord to be involved in the establishment of permanent peace in their State.

With the general election only three weeks away, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister did not naturally give any specific comments.

All the same, they wished the underground leaders every success in their efforts and said they should continue to persuade those Nagas who were outside India to accept the reality of the situation.

The Naga delegation comprised Messrs. Z. Ramyo, one of the signatories to the Shillong accord, Biseto Medom, S. Dharu, Itemjenba and Pukhrovi Nakra.

For the present they are unlikely to have any further meeting with the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister.

CSO: 4220



NAGA YOUNG MEN JOINING REBELS IN BURMA

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 12 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] Kohima, Dec. 11--A group of 15 Naga young men have crossed into Burma to join the Naga underground movement there. According to an official source, another 15 men are on their way to Burma. This is the second time since the signing of the Shillong Accord in 1975 that such a large number of young men are going to join the underground movement across the border.

Officials say that the recruits, all in their teens, are from Mohima district and have been in school and college. The group that has crossed into Burma was led by "Lieutenant" Khoto Dolie (28), who had a year's training in guerrilla warfare in China in 1968.

The underground movement in Burma has lately been recruiting men from the backward tribes of Yimchunger and Konyak living in Tuensang and Mon districts of Nagaland.

Although the underground organizations in Nagaland signed the Shillong Accord and accepted the Constitution and agreed to settle remaining issues within its framework, organizations in northern Burma have refused to accept the terms of the accord. They say they are not bound by the terms since they were not consulted before the agreement was signed.

"The federal leaders had sent us to China to carry on the struggle. They negotiated a settlement behind our back," the Burmese young men told a peace liaison committee. The team which was authorized by the president of the Naga Federal Government to negotiate and sign the accord had made several attempts to get in touch with leaders of the underground movement in Burma.

According to official reports, the underground organization in northern Burma, which controls a large area between the Indo-Burmese border and the Chindwin river, has recently decided to recruit more than 500 educated young men for its "Army." Officials say that a section of the underground movement across the border is determined to subvert the accord.

The moderates among the underground leaders want further talks for settlement of the Naga problem. "Lieutenant Colonel" Emsethong Khiemngam, a senior officer of the underground "Army," was killed in August in Northern Burma for holding moderate views on the accord. He had met the peace liaison team from India at Pangsha village near the Indo-Burmese border in October 1978.

What is worrying many people in Nagaland is that four years have passed since the accord was signed and the underground organizations outside India have not been able to formulate issues for final settlement of the Naga problem. Clause 3 of the accord states "representatives of underground organizations should have reasonable time for formulating other issues." There is fear that a long delay might encourage those opposed to the accord to stall the process of formulation of other issues.

CSO: 4220

## CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER WIDENING TRADE GAP

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by C. V. Gopalakrishnan]

[Text]

**S**INCE, over the last two years, we have been listening to so much talk about India's "comfortable" exchange reserves, it is perhaps time to consider whether a sense of complacency is not overtaking us.

This is because the country is being obliged to make substantial imports of items for which there is enough indigenous capacity but where production has suffered due to a variety of factors, principally, shortage of power. We may take a look at some of these items.

The major commodities substantial imports of which continue to be required in view of the inadequacy of indigenous production, include non-ferrous metals. In the case of aluminium, against a projected demand of 300,000 tonnes in 1979-80, the estimated domestic production will amount only to 200,000 tonnes and it is not expected to increase beyond 255,000 tonnes in 1982-83 when the demand is projected to increase to 3.65,000 tonnes.

Indigenous production of copper in 1979-80 is estimated at 27,000 tonnes against a far bigger demand of 86,400 tonnes and by 1982-83, domestic production would have climbed up to not more than 43,500 tonnes against a huge increase in demand to 1,08,800 tonnes.

In the case of zinc, indigenous production in 1979-80 may not be more than 73,000 tonnes against a projected demand of 1,08,400 tonnes and while the demand is projected to go up to 1,23,800 tonnes in 1982-83, domestic production may not exceed 85,000 tonnes.

## Cement Production

The position in respect of lead is just as gloomy. In 1979-80, indigenous production is estimated to be around 15,000 tonnes against a projected demand of 44,000 tonnes and by 1982-83, domestic production will not be much higher than 16,200 tonnes against an anticipated demand of 50,800 tonnes.

In the case of cement, the installed capacity in the country is around 23 million tonnes. During 1978-79, the capacity utilisation in the industry was around 90 per cent and though hopes had been expressed earlier that the same level of capacity utilisation would be maintained during 1979-80, and an anticipated production during the current year was placed at 21.03 million tonnes, it remains to be seen whether the cement industry's performance is going to be as good as in 1978-79. But even assuming that cement production will reach the target of 21.03 million tonnes, it will fall short of the estimated demand of 25.92 million tonnes.

The position is not much too different in the case of steel. Salable steel production in 1979-80 is expected to be much higher than 6.50 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79 while the ingot steel production is also expected to be higher by five to six per cent. However, while it may be possible to get a higher production of ingot steel, the prospects of achieving such an increase in salable steel, depending as it does to a greater extent on power availability, do not seem to be very bright.

### Projected Steel Imports

The Steel Authority of India had already planned for imports of 1.8 million tonnes of billets, carbon steel, ferro alloys, high carbon and alloy steels and rails on the basis of its own estimates of the higher level of production anticipated for 1979-80. In view of the fact that unutilised capacity in the integrated steel plants during the first quarter of 1979-80 ending June 1979, has remained as high as 37.5 per cent, it remains to be seen whether any big increase in the remaining months till March 1980 can be achieved. The projected steel imports of 1.8 million tonnes for 1979-80 are expected to cost around Rs. 850 crores.

Domestic availability of edible oils continues to be inadequate and there is no escape from imports. Imports amounted to about Rs. 500 crores last year and it is likely to exceed this figure substantially this year.

There is a large number of other items for which there is a pressing demand for imports, sponsored actively by the Central Ministers concerned. For instance, the Industry Ministry has sought the import of 45,000 tonnes of skelp needed for the manufacture of ERW (electrical resistance welding) tubes as the domestic production from Rourkela and Bokaro steel plants is insufficient to meet the domestic requirements of 1,00,000 tonnes.

Two other items in respect of which imports will be necessary in 1979-80 to meet domestic demand are fertiliser (1.5 million tonnes) and paper (77,000 tonnes). To all these imports should be added the staggering import bill for crude oil and petroleum products, estimated at Rs. 3,000 crores for 1979 and Rs. 3,800 crores for 1980.

Before trying to answer the question how the country can sustain these massive imports, one may consider whether, if the imports cannot be helped, they offer any compensating gains. The reasoning in the case of aluminium is that since the rate of power consumption by the industry is very high, a wise strategy in the context of the present power shortages is to reduce aluminium production and make it good by imports and utilise the power saved for other lines of production.

The power requirements of the aluminium units range from 235 megawatts for Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.

in Korba to 75 MW for the Mettur factory of Madras Aluminium while the actual availability, according to figures in Parliament in July last amounted respectively to not more than 90 and 67 MW.

Yet another justification for making imports of items in short supply within the country is that such imports could make possible a big increase in production which could otherwise not be achieved. The Ministry of Steel and Mines which has come in for fierce criticism for its imports of coking coal has claimed that the import of 3.05 lakh tonnes of coking coal upto July 31, 1979, had resulted in the production of 1.2 lakh tonnes of salable steel valued at Rs. 50 crores. The imports of coking coal had not cost more than Rs. 16 crores. If the imports had not been made, the Ministry tells us that it would have cost the country Rs. 70 crores in foreign exchange for importing the same quantity of salable steel.

### Trade Gap of Rs. 2,000 Cr.

These figures will have to be closely studied. We do not also have all the figures we really need to know how much all the massive imports are going to cost the country in 1979-80. The National Council of Applied Economic Research which has recently reviewed the state of the Indian economy for the three-month period, July to September, 1979, tells us that 1979-80 is likely to close with a trade gap of about Rs. 2,000 crores against the gap of Rs. 4,085 crores in 1978-79.

The prospects of being able to prevent any further deterioration even if it is not possible to reverse the trend would depend largely upon stepping up exports or eliminating avoidable imports — a question of foreign trade planning. Nobody can right now say with any certainty whether our export effort would be able to achieve this since it depends once again upon the fullest utilisation of our indigenous production capacity.

The NCAER seems to have seen a "silver lining" — the only one, it says — in the marked recovery of exports by way of a growth of 21 per cent during April-July 1979 against a decline of 10 per cent in April-July 1978 though it makes allowance for the possibility that this increase may be partly due to the spill-over of exports from the previous year.

According to the latest figures, exports from India for the sixth-month

period, April-September, 1978, amounted to Rs. 2,890.87 crores and were 15.76 per cent higher than for the same period in 1978-79. However, imports during April-September 1979 had also gone up by 19.60 per cent to Rs. 3,660.11 crores, leaving a trade gap of Rs. 790.34 crores against Rs. 588.12 crores during April-September, 1978.

### Protectionism

The biggest threat to the growth of exports from India and other developing countries is the unabashed resort to protectionism by the developed countries to which repeated reference has already been made. In this very depressing situation, the prospects of realising greater export earnings would seem to depend very much upon our being able to get a much higher price for our exports than before. A blessing of the successive and still continuing hikes in oil prices is that the oil-importing countries also took advantage of world inflation to demand and get higher prices for almost everything they could export.

Between 1976-77 and 1978-79, the unit value of some of the commodities figuring in India's export trade had risen from Rs. 4,404 for a tonne of jute manufactured to Rs. 5,283, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 21 per kg of tea, from Rs. 8,830 to Rs. 30,340 for a tonne of raw cotton, from Rs. 206 to Rs. 33.60 for a kg of cashew kernel, etc.

The question whether this upturn in the international commodity prices will continue for a foreseeable future cannot be answered with any certainty since so many other factors hinging largely upon international recessionary trends would influence them. The hopes are that they will continue at least for the next few years and India should cash in on them. Nobody would have even dreamt in late 1973 when the oil crisis shook the world that India's exchange reserves would rise to phenomenal levels.

The other factors which should sustain the reserves are the continuing flow of inward remittances from the migrants to the Gulf countries though it is feared to be levelling off. The NCAER has estimated that the total flow of remittances for 1979-80 would be higher at Rs. 2,800 crores than the figure of Rs. 2,285 crores for 1978-79. A discouraging development here has been the imposition of restrictions on the remittances by some of the Gulf countries.



MADHYA PRADESH VILLAGERS STRUGGLE WITH DROUGHT PROBLEMS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 12 Dec 79 p 9

[Article by P. Sharma]

[Text] Bhopal, Dec. 11--Madhya Pradesh is finding it difficult to fight the century's worse drought because of the hiatus between the State headquarters' planning and the actual work being done at the village level.

What makes the situation worse is the routine manner in which drought is being tackled. The State machinery which should have geared up its activities, is content with planning, leaving the execution to be done in "due course."

Drought has affected as many as 56,821 out of 76,759 villages. The population affected is 25.6 millions, out of 41.6 millions. All districts have been declared drought affected. Some areas of the rich Malwa belt, which had never known dry spell, have been affected. In 18 districts the loss is 80% or more, and in 10 districts, it is more than 70%. (There are 16 "badly affected" districts, 12 "substantially affected" and 17 "partially affected." The damage to paddy and millets in different areas has varied between 45% to 50% with a total estimated value of Rs 438 crores, an official note says.

The acute shortage of water in Ratiam (where the supply is restricted to two hours on alternate days) is only a precursor of what is to come in Rajgarh, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Satna, Datia and Chattarpur. The problem is acute in Bhopal too, but being the State capital, a scheme is underway to transfer water of Kerva dam to the Bhopal lake.

In Jabalpur, the Gour river, which supplies one-third of the city's water requirements has virtually no flow. "There will be acute shortage of water after February. In fact, the problem is so acute that if alternative arrangements are not made, it may force closure of defence factories in the city." The Army authorities have reportedly decided to install 700 hand pumps in the Cantonment area. But in the city area, the "stand" taken by the Mayor is "aggravating" the problem, I was told.

Mr Ramanand Singh, Minister for Public Health Engineering, said there were nearly 40,000 villages which faced acute water problem. The problem was so critical that in some villages "there may be total migration because there will not be a drop of water." The Government's objective was to ensure that 25,000 hand pumps installed in the rural areas last year be "in working order" and that the provision for Rs 2.25 crores for open wells in "problem" villages made in last year's Budget be utilized. "It is the test time for us," he said. "Water problems is a challenge," Mr D.G. Bhawe, State Relief Commissioner admitted. Mr Bhawe has taken over the charge recently.

The Government is finding it difficult to arrange for rigs. So far only 85 rigs have been arranged. Nearly 10,000 bullock carts are being employed to carry water to the "problem" villages. The Public Works Department has been asked to collect 20,000 empty drums for carrying water.

An effort to tide over the problem of fodder is being made by the Forest Department. It is building a stock of fodder bales besides setting up cattle camps on the river side or near ponds wherever water is available.

Despite shortage of fodder, the State Government is obliging Rajasthan to meet some of its requirements. Rajasthan is to be given fodder from Bastar which meets one-fourth of "our requirement," Mr Y.R. Meghawale, State Forest Minister, said. Madhya Pradesh is, however, not allowing Rajasthan cattle to come in to graze which was a normal annual feature. Nearly 500,000 heads of cattle did cross into the State this year but the State Government fined Rs 50,000 on their owners "which is to be returned." The State Government, however, is willing to allow the cattle an entry route to U.P. "We will manage till December, but we don't know what will happen January onwards," Mr Meghawale admitted.

Small dams are being improvised in rivers, rivulets or even nullahs (from where drawing water for irrigation has been prohibited) to collect water for cattle camps. Nearly 6,000 "nullahs" had been converted into small reservoirs.

The Chief Minister, Mr V.K. Saklecha, was of the view that the Centre was not interested in helping the State even though Madhya Pradesh faced a severe problem. But "we can't sit idle and we will do whatever is possible from our own resources even if it means cutting our own Plan outlay," he said.

At a village in Dhimar Kheda block, Jabalpur, a person was recently robbed of five kg of flour. This may only be a signal of what is to come.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### SEVERE POWER CUTS IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Dec 79 p 7

[Text] With two of the four units at Bandel thermal station having been shut down, Calcutta and its neighbourhood experienced severe power cuts on Wednesday. The shortfall was 133 MW in the morning and 100 MW in the evening. Many parts of the city went without power for hours. Work in newspaper offices was affected.

One unit at Bandel was shut down for overhaul some time ago. Another went out of commission on Tuesday morning when it developed a leak in its boiler tube. The two units now operating generated 94 MW in the morning and 100 MW in the evening. The total capacity of the plant is 300 MW.

The Damodar Valley Corporation supplied 45 MW in the morning and 40 MW in the evening. Contribution of Durgapur Projects to the State Electricity Board was 36 MW in the morning. However, it rose to 55 MW in the evening, according to an official spokesman.

A spokesman of the DVC said the corporation had been maintaining a steady generation of 600 MW for the past 10 days. All its units were working, except one each at Chandrapura, Durgapur and Bokaro which had been shut down for statutory overhauling. The total capacity of the closed units was 330 MW. He said there was hardly any possibility of the three units generating power in a fortnight.

On Wednesday, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation generated 204 MW in the morning and 240 MW in the evening. The State Electricity Board and Durgapur Projects supplied 107 MW in the morning and 120 MW in the evening to the Calcutta system.

In the areas served by the board, the shortfall was 63 MW in the morning and 58 MW in the evening. Two units at Santaldih generated 125 MW and the gas turbine units 40 MW. Supply from Gouripur was 3 MW in the morning and 5 MW in the evening, according to official sources.

POWER FOR TAMIL NADU HIGH TENSION UNITS CUT

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Dec 79 p 13

[Text] Madras. Dec. 5.--The Tamil Nadu Government has imposed a cut of 30 percent on the maximum power demand of high tension (HT) noncontinuous process industries and a cut of 15 percent on the maximum demand of HT continuous process industries effective from December 5.

The Government ascribes the demand cut to the "existing difficult power situation" in the State.

The demand cut will not be applicable to HT essential and commercial services and newspapers.

A similar cut was imposed some four months ago and it lasted for three weeks.

Apart from the problems faced by the thermal stations, the fall in power supply from Kerala has also contributed to the State's difficulties and resulted in the present cut it is stated. Against four million units a day this time last year, the supply from Kerala has come down to 0.5 million units. Kerala would be assessing its surplus only by the middle of this month. When Tamil Nadu would be able to know how much more of power it could get from that State.

Karnataka, is having a 60 percent cut in energy and Tamil Nadu is better than that State as it has imposed only a demand cut the authorities here claim. If the industries plan properly, production will not suffer, they contend.

CSO: 4220

## ESTIMATED 8,000 MW THERMAL POWER BY 1987

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.—The four-year-old National Thermal Power Corporation hopes to meet a sizable part of the power needs of the country by 1987, when it expects to have a generating capacity of more than 8,000 MW.

The chairman of the corporation, Mr D. V. Kapur, told reporters here today that the project at Singrauli will have a capacity of 2,000 MW. Together with the Badarpur plant, it is expected to serve the northern region. Korba and Ramagundam, with a capacity of 2,100 MW each, will serve the western and southern regions, respectively.

The eastern region is expected to be fed by the Farakka plant which has a capacity of 1,100 MW. Mr Kapur said the Centre had sanctioned a capacity of 600 MW and the remaining 900 MW would be sanctioned when the eastern

power grid is in a position to take additional capacity. The capacity of 1,100 MW could be expanded if additional coal were available, he added.

He hoped the large-scale transmission and supply of power across States would pave the way for the setting up of a national grid, enabling the supply of power at economical rates. To ensure a regular supply of coal to power stations, a circular rail transport system, linking the pitheads with stations, was being established.

For the first stages of the Singrauli, Korba and Ramagundam projects, the World Bank has agreed to provide \$600 million. Credit totalling about \$42 million would also be available from the OPEC special fund operated by the Bank. Another 95 million marks would be available for expanding the Singrauli project. World Bank credits would be negotiated shortly for the expansion of the Farakka and Singrauli projects.

Mr Kapur hoped to complete the projects ahead of schedule. This was possible because of detailed planning and monitoring of work at various levels. The corporation had been able to convince the bank that it would be better to let management facilities develop from within the organization rather than hire consultants.

Regarding the trouble at Badarpur plant, Mr Kapur said before the corporation took it over, the plant had been generating only 450 million units. Generation had increased to 629 million units and the overall "utilization" of the plant to 55% from 35%.

He said the major problem had been tube leaks, which accounted for 40% of the shutdown. This was because of the shortcomings in the original design and equipment supplied by Bharat Heavy

Electricals.

CSO: 4220



## EASTERN COALFIELDS' MINES STILL FLOODED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]

Power supply to the collieries of Eastern Coalfields slightly improved at the beginning of this month. But most of the mines are still flooded because of irregular operation of the pumps owing to lack of steady power supply.

Work in the "dip sides" of the mines is being affected because of flooding. Water, oozing from the underground seams, accumulates in the galleries and electrical pumps are used to drain it out. But the colliery officials are not able to run the pumps continuously.

A spokesman of Eastern Coalfields said that many heavy mining machines were being damaged by frequent power cuts. The average cost of repair was about Rs 1,00,000 a month.

One main reason for the drop in production because of power cuts is the stoppage of the exhaust fans. Under the mining rules, miners working inside a pit have to be taken outside the moment the exhaust fan stops. As the mines are now experiencing numerous trippings in a day stopping exhaust fans the miners are being taken out of the pits every time there is a power failure.

It is causing heavy production

loss as some of the galleries are spread over three kilometres at the end of which mining is in progress. The miners have to walk all the way in and out of the mines every time the exhaust fans stop.

It is learnt that the collieries of Eastern Coalfields had 46 trippings on November 21 and 41 trippings on November 20. The number has now come down. There were 16 trippings on December 3.

The production loss in the coalfields because of power failure was 16,750 tonnes on November 20 and 14,000 tonnes on November 21. The heaviest loss was 42,000 tonnes on November 10. Between April and September the coalfields suffered a loss of about one million tonnes.

The spokesman said that Eastern Coalfields' total power requirement was about 75 MW. It received about 51 MW from the Damodar Valley Corporation and the rest from Durgapur Projects and two other private agencies. The current power crisis was mainly the result of the inadequate power supply from the DVC. On some days in November, the shortage was as high as 30 MW.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### GANG STILL FREE AFTER 500 MURDERS

Madrid THE HINDU in English 12 Dec 79 p 8

[Text] Patna. Dec. 11. Life has become a nightmare for the people of Rohtas district where a powerful criminal gang has unleashed a reign of terror. The trigger-happy gang operating from its hideouts in the forest-clad Kaimur Range of hills extending up to Madhya Pradesh and the Mirajpur district in Uttar Pradesh, has so far murdered five hundred people, mostly tyrant Rajput landlords.

The members of the gang who are said to be friends of the poor and enemies of tyrannical uppercaste landlords, are also wanted by the Police in several loot and dacoity cases in other States also. The gang has driven out Rajput landlords and forest contractors from Kaimur hill forests and has made the same its exclusive preserve.

It is said to be 150-strong and is in possession of 250 sophisticated firearms, including automatic weapons, bren guns, sten guns and light machine guns. Recently the gang looted a goods train loaded with army firearms and ammunition.

Gaya Rai, Rajput leader in village Alampur, was shot dead in broad daylight on December 5 while playing cards with his friends. Rai's brutal murder has caused panic and consternation among the rich and influential Rajput landlords.

According to knowledgeable people in Rohtas district, the gang is said to be led by a 30-year-old Ramashish Bind, who started his career as a mercenary of the Rajput landlords. Later, when his gang became very powerful, Rajputs got scared and tried to eliminate Bind. Bind escaped with his arm broken while some of his family members were murdered. It was then that he swore vengeance against the Rajputs of the district.

Recently Bind and his comrades participated in a demonstration at Sasaram, district headquarters of Rohtas, led by naxalite leader Shivdas Ghosh from Bengal.

According to official sources, the Bind gang has become as formidable and menacing as the Chambal dacoits. All efforts to arrest Bind and his gang have proved abortive so far. Such is the terror and loyalty inspired by Bind and his men that nobody is prepared to give their whereabouts to the police. The gang lives in the caves of the forested Kaimur hills, which are not easily approachable. Some time ago, the Central Reserve Police Force was deployed in battalion strength to liquidate the gang but Bind and his men escaped.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### BRIEFS

**NEW ITALIAN ENVOY**--The new ambassador of Italy, Emilio Paolo Bassi, presented his credentials to President Reddy on December 17. [BK211344 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0850 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK]

**NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR**--The new ambassador of Iran to India, Abolfazel Mojtahedi, presented his credentials to President Reddy in Delhi on 19 December. [BK211344 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1437 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK]

**SWISS ASSISTANCE**--India and Switzerland exchanged notes in New Delhi on 20 December relating to Swiss assistance amounting to 200 million rupees. The grant given for year 1979-80 is to strengthen the agricultural refinance development corporation for its rural development operations. [BK211344 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK]

**ZAIRE ENVOY ACCREDITATION**--The new ambassador of the Republic of Zaire, Bokongi Embeyolo, presented his credentials to President N. Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 21 December. [Text] [BK231539 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0857 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

**LARGE GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERY**--New Delhi, Dec 22: A natural gas deposit described as huge was reported yesterday at the Marasapur high field in West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Gas was struck at a depth of 4,000 metres (roughly 12,000 feet). The gas column was visible for two miles (three km) around the report said. Prospecting began two years ago at this site operated by the state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission.--AFP [Text [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 23 Dec 79 p 3]

CSO: 4220

## KAMPUCHEA

### FIGHTING CONTINUES AGAINST VIETNAMESE, CASUALTIES REPORTED

#### War Against Aggressors

BK031415 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) to Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Our heroic Kampuchean army, guerrillas and people are determined to wage the people's war against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of race in a most courageous and active manner, relying mainly on the guerrilla war and effectively implementing our three combat tactics, stranding the enemy everywhere, eroding their manpower and causing losses of troops to them every day and night, wearing them down and driving them more deeply into the quagmire on every battlefield.

#### The Kratie Battlefield:

Kratie District--On 5 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kantuot on Route 7, killing three and wounding three. On 6 December we attacked south of Kratie town, killing four and wounding two with three others wounded in Punji pitfalls. On 8 December we attacked them at Phum Rovieng, killing three and wounding one with two others killed by our guerrilla poison stakes.

Sambo District--On 2 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Knong, killing three and wounding three with two others killed and another wounded in Punji pitfalls. On 3 December we attacked them at Phum Roluos, killing one and wounding four with three others killed by poison stakes. On 8 December we attacked them at Phnum Pi, killing four and wounding three with two others wounded in guerrilla pitfalls. On 9 December we attacked them at Phum Pakhle, killing two and wounding four with another killed and two wounded by poison stakes set by our guerrillas.

#### The Southwestern Battlefield:

On 28 November we attacked the Vietnamese at two points: west of Ang Rokar, killing three and wounding two with three others wounded by Punji stakes; and at Phum (Choam Ya), killing two and wounding four with another wounded by Punji stakes. On 29 November we attacked them at two points: west of Phum Sanlong, killing one and wounding three with two others wounded by our



guerrilla punji stakes; and at Khpop Trabek, killing (?four) and wounding one with two others wounded in guerrilla pitfalls. On 30 November we attacked them at two points: at Phum Kus, killing one and wounding three; and south of Tani, killing three and wounding four with another killed by punji stakes. On 1 December we attacked them at two points: south of Phum Leay Bo, killing three and wounding five; and west of Tram Sasar, killing four and wounding two. On 2 December we attacked at two points: north of Phum Dang Tong in Tuk Meas District, killing three and wounding three with two others wounded by punji stakes; and at the Prey Totoeng railway station, killing four and wounding two with three wounded by punji stakes. On 3 December we attacked them at three points: at Phum Kon Sat in Kampot District, killing three and wounding four; west of Pong Toek, killing three and wounding one; and at Phum Angkrong on Route 3, killing two and wounding three. On 4 December we attacked them at three points: east of Chakrei Ting, killing two and wounding one; west of Tram Khnar, killing five and wounding two with three others killed or wounded by our guerrilla booby traps; and at Phum Trapeang Sap on Route 2, killing three and wounding one. On 5 December we attacked them at two points: at Phum Sre Knong in Chhuk District, killing four and wounding two; and at Samraong Tong, killing two and wounding three with another wounded by punji stakes. On 6 December we attacked at three points: west of the Svay Prey Bridge, killing one and wounding five; at Phum Trapeang Reang, killing two; and south of Prey Puok, killing two and wounding three. On 7 December we attacked them south of Phnum Srang, killing two and wounding two with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 8 December we attacked them at two points: west of Phum Angkrong, killing three and wounding two; and on the bank of (Pram O) River, killing three and wounding four. On 27 December we attacked them west of Reach Tong, killing three and wounding two with three others wounded by our punji stakes.

#### The Western Battlefield:

Thpong District, northern Kompong Speu--On 25 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phsar Dek on Route 26, killing two and wounding three. On 26 November we attacked them at Tumnop Thom, killing three and wounding four while another was killed and two others were wounded when they fell into our guerrilla pitfalls. We seized a weapon and some ammunition. On 28 November we attacked them west of Damnak Smach, killing two and wounding three with another killed and two others wounded in mine explosions or by our punji stakes. On 29 November our people at Phum Chan Sen killed two Vietnamese soldiers who were looting their cassava.

[BK031417] Kompong Chhnang Province--On 27 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Tbeng Khpos, killing three and wounding four with two others wounded in our punji pitfalls. On 28 November we attacked them west of Sala Lek Pram, killing four and wounding two. On 1 December we attacked them at Prek Chik, Baribo District, killing two and wounding three. On 3 December we attacked them at two points: at Ponley, killing one and wounding two; and at Chhnok Tru, killing two Vietnamese soldiers when they

were seizing fish from our people. On 4 December we attacked them south of the Krang Lvea Railway Station, killing three and wounding two with two others wounded in our punji pitfalls. On 5 December our people at Phum (Kangva Mea) killed two Vietnamese soldiers. On 6 December we attacked them at Phum Spean, killing three and wounding one with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 7 December we attacked them at Phum Kruos, killing one and wounding two with another wounded in our pitfall. On 8 December we attacked them at two points: south of the Romeas station, killing three and wounding five; and at Phum (Changret Skie), killing three and wounding two with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 9 December we attacked them at Phum Dambok Pram, killing two and wounding three. The rest fled in disorder, suffering three others wounded when they fell into our punji pitfalls. On 11 December we attacked them at two points: at Phum Chambak Em, killing one and wounding three with two others wounded in punji pitfalls; and south of Phum Aoral, killing three and wounding one with two others wounded in our punji pitfalls. On 12 December we attacked them at two points: between Sala Lek Pram and the Krang Lvea Station, killing three and wounding three; and south of the new airfield, killing four and wounding one with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 13 December we attacked them at two points: at O Chambak, killing one and wounding four with another wounded in our pitfall; and at Prey Khmer on Route 5, setting a truck ablaze, killing five Vietnamese troops and wounding three others. On 14 December we attacked them at Phum Kreang, killing two and wounding three with two others killed in punji pitfalls.

#### The Pursat Battlefield:

Leach District--From 23 to 28 December we attacked the Vietnamese five times west of Leach, killing 20 and wounding 7 with 6 others wounded in punji pitfalls. From 25 to 29 December we attacked them three times southwest of Leach, killing 10 and wounding 8 with 2 others killed and 9 wounded by our booby traps.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 412 enemy troops, destroyed a vehicle and seized some weapons, ammunition and materiel.

#### Enemy Action Curtailed

BK031120 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic army and heroic guerrillas continue to hold aloft the combat banner and wage the people's war against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of nations in a most courageous manner, eroding the enemy manpower and causing considerable losses of troops every day and driving them more deeply into confusion and an inextricable abyss of people's war on every battlefield.

#### The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

On 20 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Kaoh Nhek, killing one and wounding one. On 25 November we attacked them at Sre Chrey, killing five and wounding one while three others were killed or wounded by our punji stakes and in guerrilla pitfalls. On 29 November we attacked them at Phum Royor Leu, killing three and wounding four while two others were wounded by our punji stakes. On 1 December we attacked them at two points: at Kaoh Mayeul, killing four and wounding three while two others were wounded by punji stakes; and at Krang Teh, killing two and wounding two. On 3 December we attacked them at O Smang, killing three and wounding one while two others were killed by poison punji stakes.

#### The Kratie Battlefield:

Sambo District--On 3 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Meun, killing three and wounding two while another was wounded by punji stakes. On 4 December we attacked them at two points: at Pakhle, killing two and wounding two while another was killed by poison punji stakes; and at Phnum Pi, killing one and wounding three while others were killed and another was wounded by our traps. We seized an ak and some rounds of ammunition.

#### The Kompoung Char-Kompong Thom Battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Sdau, killing three and wounding two while another was wounded by punji stakes. On 12 December we again attacked them at Phum Sdau, killing and wounding three while another was wounded when he fell into a punji pitfall. On 13 December we attacked them at Tuol Leap, killing five and wounding two while three others were wounded in punji pitfalls. On the same day we attacked them at two other points: on the trail to (Bor-20) and (Bor-17), killing four and wounding two; and at Bet Thnu, killing three and wounding one with two others killed in punji pitfalls. On 14 December we attacked them at O Ta Sek, killing three and wounding two with three others wounded in punji pitfalls. On 15 December on the trail from Phum Thmei to Khtuoy we attacked the Vietnamese, killing or wounding seven while two others were wounded when they ran over poison punji stakes. On 16 December we attacked them on the road from Phum Bat Khteah to village No 35, killing 12 and wounding 3 with 3 others wounded by guerrilla punji stakes. On 17 December at the O Thmar Khmau Dam we attacked the Vietnamese, killing three and wounding three with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 20 December the Vietnamese looting our people's rice at Chrak Bangkang fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering six killed and six wounded in the fighting while four others were killed or wounded when they fell into our guerrilla pitfalls.

Baray District--On 16 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Krakhop, killing three and wounding three with another wounded in punji pitfall.

Prey Chhor District--On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Thmar Pun, killing three while three others were wounded when they ran

over our guerrilla punji stakes or fell into guerrilla pitfalls. We seized an ak, two AR-15's and some rounds of ammunition. On 11 December our guerrillas intercepted and killed a Vietnamese soldier at Phum Prey Koy and seized an AR-15 and some ammunition.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 28 December a platoon of Vietnamese sweeping the forested area south of Phum Chatcheng fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering five killed with another wounded in a punji pitfall. The rest retreated and ran over our mines, suffering three more killed.

The Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 22 December, at O Chambak, we attacked the Vietnamese, killing four and wounding two with another wounded in a punji pitfall. Again on 24 December we attacked them twice at O Chambak: the first time, we killed two and wounded two while two others were killed and three wounded when they ran over our mines; the second time, we killed two and wounded one when we set off a mine explosion while the rest fled and fell into our booby traps, suffering three more killed and three wounded. On 23 December our guerrillas at Thnal Bamek defused 66 enemy mines. On 24 December we attacked them at the second military camp, killing one and wounding two. On 26 December we attacked them south of Mak Hoeun on their transportation route, killing six and wounding two while three others were wounded by punji stakes. We seized 53 mines.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 215 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and mines.

#### Battle Reports

BK031255 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The great guerrilla war of our Kampuchean people continues to rage furiously everywhere in the country, consuming and smashing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of race every day and night and driving them more deeply into confusion and an inextricable quagmire.

#### The Kratie Battlefield:

On 8 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum O Romiet, killing two while three others were wounded when they fell into punji pitfalls in their flight.

#### The Route 7 Battlefield of the Eastern Region:

On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Pratheat, killing two and wounding one with two others wounded in punji pitfalls. On 2 December we attacked them at the Chup rubber plantation, killing three and wounding two. On 4 December our local guerrillas killed two Vietnamese west of



Krek. On 6 December we attacked them on Route 7 between Krek and Chup, killing four and wounding three with five others killed or wounded by our booby traps. On 7 December we attacked them south of Memot on Route 7 killing two and wounding one. On 8 December we attacked them north of Pratheat, killing three and wounding four with three others killed and two wounded in punji pitfalls or by punji stakes. On 20 December we attacked them at Phum Vihear Luong, killing two and wounding three.

#### The Kompon Thom Battlefield:

Santuk Leu District--On 12 December the Vietnamese raiding Phum Tseng fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering one killed and some wounded. The rest fled and fell into punji pitfalls, suffering one more killed and others wounded.

Sandan District--On 13 December the Vietnamese transporting equipment from Phun (Trap) for Rumchek fell into our ambush, suffering 10 killed and 7 wounded with 3 others wounded by punji stakes.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Pailin Front--On 15 December at Phnum Ta Tuy the Vietnamese ran over our mines or fell into our guerrilla pitfalls, suffering four killed and three wounded. On 25 December the Vietnamese leaving Phnum Ta Tuy fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and two wounded with three others wounded by punji stakes. On the same day we ambushed them between Phnum Ta Tuy hills, killing two and wounding three with three others wounded in Punji pitfalls. Also on 25 December we attacked them near Sala Krau, killing three and wounding four with three others killed and four wounded in mine explosions they triggered off. On 26 December we attacked the Vietnamese twice south of Boeng A Yean, killing seven and wounding six with two others wounded in punji pitfalls. On 27 December we engaged them at four points: at a point near Phnum Ta Tuy, killing two and wounding three; when they conducted a sweep at O Khmaoch, killing four and wounding one with another wounded by punji stakes; at a point near Sala Krau, killing two and wounding five with three others killed and six wounded in mine explosions they triggered off; and south of Boeng A Yean, killing three and wounding four with three others wounded by booby traps. On 28 December we attacked them at Phum Ta Tuy, killing three while two others fell into our punji pitfalls and injured themselves.

Bavel Front--On 25 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Hill No 100 and Phum Ta Sok, killing three with four others killed or wounded by mines or punji stakes. On 26 December a platoon of Vietnamese leaving Phnum Ta Sok southward fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering nine killed and two wounded with three others wounded in punji pitfalls. On the same day we raided them at (O Trang), killing two and wounding two. On 27 December another platoon leaving Phnum Ta Sok southward ran over our mines, suffering one killed and three wounded. The rest fled and stepped on our guerrilla poison stakes, suffering three more wounded. On 28 December the Vietnamese descending from Hill No [as printed] toward O Da fell into our guerrilla



ambush, suffering two killed and three wounded with another wounded in a punji pitfall.

#### The Kompong Som Battlefield:

On 9 December our local guerrillas sniped at and killed a Vietnamese soldier in Phum Lpeak. On 14 December the fraternal dockworkers at Kompong Som Port, who were indignant at the contemptuous way they were treated by the Vietnamese, threw grenades at them, killing five and wounding seven, before fleeing to our guerrilla zone.

In sum, we put out of action 219 enemy troops on all these battlefields.

#### Combat Successes

BK231450 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas are daily smashing and eroding the Vietnamese enemy's manpower, waging a furious struggle and causing the Vietnamese enemy to become bogged down deeper and forcing them into a tighter corner.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Bavel District--On 17 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Da, killing four and wounding five. At a point east of O Lhong, the Vietnamese stepped on our mines, suffering two killed and three wounded. South of O Lhong, we fired at them, killing 13 and wounding 5; and in an attack on O Lhong, we killed 6, wounded 15 and destroyed a machinegun. On 18 December we attacked them at O Da, killing five and wounding three; and at (Veal Treng) on two occasions, killing three and wounding five.

The Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese at three points: When they ran into our minefield south of O Sralau, killing three and wounding two; east of Phnum Malia, killing one and wounding one; and when they ran into our minefield also east of Phnum Malai, killing two and wounding three. On 16 December we attacked them at the "revolution" dam, killing four and wounding three.

Thmar Puok District--On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese at two points: West of Phum Kouk Prech, killing one and wounding one; and between Phum Thmei and Phum Don Kei, killing five and wounding 10. On 16 December we attacked them at three points: south of Phum Thmei, killing three and wounding two; in Phum Thmei, killing one and wounding two; and at Phum Sre L'a, killing six and wounding two. On 17 December we attacked them at two points: at Phum (Ta Tong), killing five and wounding two; and south of Phum (Ta Tong), killing six and wounding four in mine explosions. Also on 17 December we captured two Vietnamese soldiers.

In sum, we put out of action 145 enemy troops and destroyed a machinegun on this battlefield.

## Enemy Out of Action

BK221533 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian  
to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country continue to better and more effectively, implement our three combat tactics intensifying their attacks against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a more vigorous and widespread manner, tiring them out, eroding their forces and daily destroying their manpower, causing them confusion and impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea.

### The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

On 25 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Royor, killing two and wounding three. On 29 November our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Royor, killing three and wounding five while two others were killed and two were wounded in our punji pitfalls or by our poison stakes. On 28 November, the Vietnamese leaving Kaoh Nhek to loot our people's rice in the vicinity were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed four and wounded three while three others were killed and five were wounded in our traps. When they retreated in panic and disorder, our local guerrillas and inhabitants intercepted them, killing three more. On 30 November we attacked them at Sre Chrey, killing two and wounding two. Those who pursued our guerrillas fell into punji pitfalls or were hit by poison stakes, suffering six more killed or wounded.

### The Kratie Battlefield:

Sambo District--On 28 November the Vietnamese sallying out of Sre Chih ran over our guerrilla mines, losing five killed and two wounded in the explosions. The rest fled in disorder, running into our pitfalls or poison arrows, suffering four more wounded. On 30 November we attacked them at Sre Meun, killing three and wounding two while three others were wounded by our traps. On 1 December we attacked them at Sre Roluos, killing four and wounding three. On 2 December the Vietnamese sallying out of Pakhle suffered six killed and three wounded in a guerrilla ambush and three more killed and four wounded in a minefield.

Kratie District--On 25 November we attacked them at Phum Thva Kre, killing one and wounding three. When they pursued our guerrillas they were intercepted by our inhabitants and local guerrillas, killing three and wounding two. On 26 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Rong, killing three and wounding five.

### The Koh Kong-Pursat Battlefield:

On 15 December we fired mortar rounds at the Vietnamese position north of Koh Kong town close to the Thai border, killing or wounding nearly 20. On the same night we attacked them at Stoeng Me Toek from three directions.

On the first front we killed six and wounded one; on the second we killed eight and wounded five; and on the third we killed seven, wounded three and seized six enemy trenches. In sum we put out of action 156 enemy troops on all these battlefields.

### Fighting Continues

BK231021 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Firmly grasping and effectively implementing the three combat tactics, our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country are continuing vigorously and in a widespread manner to attack the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere, daily smashing their manpower, successfully protecting our own forces and developing in every aspect while gradually strengthening and expanding the guerrilla base and zone.

#### The Mondolkiri Base and Zone

##### The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

On 26 and 27 November we attacked the Vietnamese on the road from Royor to Phum (Khleng Kar), killing four and wounding six, while two others were killed and four were wounded in punji pitfalls or by poison stakes and arrows. On 28 November we attacked them at Sre Krapeu, killing seven and wounding eight. On 30 November, on the road from Kaoh Nhek to Rovak, the Vietnamese ran into our guerrilla traps, suffering five killed and three wounded. On 7 December we attacked them at Sre Chrey, killing one and wounding another. On 5 and 8 December we attacked them at (O Kriel), killing six and wounding three.

##### The Kratie Battlefield:

Sambo District--On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Rovieng, killing five and wounding eight. On 11 December we attacked them again at Phum Rovieng, killing two and wounding three. On 12 December we raided their position at Phum Sre M'am, killing 12 and wounding 10, while 2 others were killed and 3 were wounded by our punji stakes. The rest fled in disorder, abandoning their position. We completely liberated Phum Sre M'am. On 14 December we raided the Vietnamese position in Phum Sre Meun, killing five and wounding three. The rest fled from their position and suffered three more killed and five wounded when they fell into our punji pitfalls or were hit by other traps. We completely liberated Phum Sre Meun.

##### The Preah Vihear Battlefield:

Tbeng Meanchey District--On 10 October the Vietnamese leaving Phum Thnal for Phum Bak Kam were ambushed by our guerrillas, killing five and wounding several others.

Sangkum Thmei District--On 17 October we ambushed the Vietnamese at Phum Chambak Kaong, killing one and wounding four. On 1 November we intercepted the Vietnamese heading from Phum Ta Seng for Kouk Thkov, killing three and wounding one. On the same day we attacked them at Phum (Ta Khna), killing five and wounding six. On 2 November we attacked them south of Phum (Ta Khna), killing two and wounding three. On 13 November we attacked them again south of Phum (Ta Khna), killing four and wounding three. On 15 November we intercepted them west of Phum Kouk Thkov, killing three and wounding three. On 23 November we intercepted them south of Phum Ta Soch, killing four and wounding two. On 25 November we attacked them north of Phum Ta Soch, killing two and wounding three.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at a point north of O Choar, killing three and wounding five, while two were killed and four wounded in mine explosions. On 15 December we attacked them at Anlung Puok, killing one and wounding two, and near the stream east of Phum Thom, killing five and wounding three. When they pursued our guerrillas, they ran over our mines, suffering two killed. Two ak's were destroyed in the explosions. The survivors retreated in panic.

Pailin District--On 11 December we attacked them at four points: south of Boeng A Yean, killing five and wounding seven, while two others were killed and three were wounded in mine explosions; at (Chraneang Leu), killing five and wounding seven; on Pailin Hill, killing three and wounding two; and at a point 1 km from Pailin on Route 10, killing three and wounding two. On 12 December we attacked them south of Lu Toek near Pang Roloem, killing two and wounding one; south of Boeng A Yean, killing five and wounding eight, while four others were killed and six wounded in mine explosions; and at a point off Route 10, killing two and wounding two. On 13 December we attacked them at Bor Tang Su, killing one and wounding two. On 14 December we attacked them twice: when they left Vat Ta Tuy, killing six and wounding five; and between Phnum Koy and Boeng A Yean, killing seven and wounding four, while two others were killed and three wounded in mine explosions. On 15 December we attacked them twice: when they left Chark Dong fo Spean Dek, killing five and wounding six; and when they went up Pailin Hill, killing three and wounding two.

The Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 11 December the Vietnamese intruded into Thai territory and attempted to attack us from behind Phnum Malai. Our guerrillas ambushed them, killing five and wounding seven. A dozen others were killed or wounded when they stepped on our mines in the confusion. The rest fled in disorder. We seized an ak and some materiel. On 13 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Sra'au, killing one and wounding one, while two others were killed and three wounded in mine explosions; at Khla Ngoap, killing two, wounding one and seizing an ak; and at Phnum Yeay Sam, killing four and wounding four. On 14 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines at the Chamba Camp, killing two and wounding one.



In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 356 enemy troops, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel and liberated two villages in Sambo District, Kratie Province.

#### Action Reported

BK211442 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Dec 79 BK

[Text] With lofty stand of patriotism and great love for the Kampuchean people and race, our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas vow to further hold aloft the combat banner and carry on the people's war against the Vietnamese enemy's special war of genocide by resolutely and effectively implementing our three combat tactics in order to inflict even more heavy losses on the enemy, smash the enemy's big and small offensive drives in this dry season and seize one victory after another until final victory.

#### Kompong Som Battlefield:

On 3 December we attacked the Vietnamese at four points. At O Kambot, they hit our mines, suffering two killed and one wounded. At the former camp near Ream on the road leading toward Kompong Som town, we sniped at the Vietnamese, killing one and wounding two. They fled and fell into our punj. pitfalls, suffering two wounded. At the former beer brewery in Kompong Som town, the Khmer troops shot and killed two Vietnamese troops. At Phum (Smach Deng), the people attacked and killed two Vietnamese.

#### Koh Kong Battlefield:

On 3 December we attacked the Vietnamese at various areas. At Prek Koki and Phnum Krong, we launched three attacks at the Vietnamese trying to steal cassava, killing six. They hit our mines hidden among the cassava plants, suffering eight killed. At Kbal Khmaoch Hill, we sniped at the Vietnamese on two occasions, killing 10 and wounding 5. On 4 December a Vietnamese battalion moving along the stream toward (Kompong Phlu) ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering eight killed and six wounded. The survivors fled in disarray into the jungle. On 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese on the bank of the stream north of Kok Kong, killing five. On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at this area again, killing four and wounding several others. On 11 December we again attacked the Vietnamese at this area, killing six and wounding eight.

#### Pursat Battlefield:

Leach District--On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese west of Leach, killing five, wounding four and destroying a 60-mm mortar.

#### Battambang Battlefield:

Bavel District--On 6 December the Vietnamese moving from Hill No 100 to (?Khvav) ran over our mines, suffering three killed and four wounded.



On 7 December the Vietnamese moving from Hill No 100 to Ta Sok Hill were ambushed by our guerrillas, suffering one killed and two wounded. On 12 December we ambushed the Vietnamese on a stretch of road leading from Hill No 100 to Ta Sok Hill, killing one and wounding four. On 7 December the Vietnamese sallying out of (Tuol Tel) to Phum (Kamprong) ran over our mines, suffering two killed and six wounded. The survivors fled in disarray, dragging along their dead and wounded colleagues, but hit our mines, suffering two killed and four wounded. The rest fled for their lives. On 9 December the Vietnamese heading for Phum (Kampraong) ran over our mines about one km from Phum (Tuol Tel), suffering three killed and six wounded. On the same day the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum (Kampraong) to (Toek Phus) ran over our mines, suffering two killed and five wounded. On 10 December the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum (Ta Phi) to Phum (Tuol Phtel) ran over our mines, suffering two killed and three wounded. At 1830 on 11 December our guerrillas sniped at the Vietnamese at Phum (Tuol Phtel), killing seven and wounding three. Also on 11 December we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese at O Lhong, killing three and wounding four. On 13 December the Vietnamese hit our guerrilla mines, suffering five killed and four wounded. The survivors fled in disarray. We seized an ak and a quantity of rice. On 14 December we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phnum (Cham Chap), killing five and wounding two.

#### Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

Anlung Veng District--On 26 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Anlung Veng, killing 10 and wounding 7. On 29 November the Vietnamese ran over our mines at Phum Romchek, suffering two killed and one wounded. On 5 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Anlung Veng, killing three and wounding four. They ran over our mines, suffering four killed and one wounded. We pursued and attacked them, killing two. On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (Chraok), killing two and wounding one. They fled and ran over our mines, suffering eight killed and five wounded. We seized 18 rounds M-79 ammunition. When they sallied eastward out of Phum (Choeng), they ran over our mines, suffering eight killed and four wounded. On 11 December we attacked the Vietnamese trucks moving from Romchek, setting a truck ablaze, killing six Vietnamese troops and seizing two guns and a quantity of materiel. The Vietnamese at Romchek attempted to rescue their colleagues but hit our mines, suffering one killed and two wounded. The rest fled back to Romchek. The Vietnamese also hit our mines at (O Trapeang Tao), suffering nine killed and five wounded. On 13 December we again attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Anlung Veng, killing three and wounding two. On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Romchek, killing five and wounding seven.

In sum, on all these battlefields, including the Sandan Battlefield in Kompong Thom Province, we wiped out 432 enemy troops; destroyed a truck, a mortar and a field radio; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel.

## Enemy Losses

BK180545 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Dec 79 BK

[Text] With a firm determination to defend the localities, the people and their property, our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas on all battlefields throughout the country are holding aloft the combat banner and waging a people's war against the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting daily losses on them and successively routing their dry season offensive drives.

### Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom Battlefield:

Baray District--On 3 December the Vietnamese moving on the road from Lbaeuk to Veal Thom ran into our minefield, suffering three killed and several wounded. The survivors fled back to Lbaeuk.

Stoeng Trang District--On 20 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Lpeak, killing 4, wounding 2 and seizing 16 AR-15's and 50 rounds of ammunition. On 6 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (?Chhdao), killing three and wounding three. On 7 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (Santhik), killing three, wounding two and seizing an ak.

Prey Chhor District--On 23 November the Vietnamese moving from O Ta Thok through the woods toward Phum Toek Char were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed six and wounded several others. We seized 2 AR-15's and 115 rounds. The survivors fled. On 27 November we ambushed the Vietnamese on Route 6 near Phum Chheuteal, killing three enemy troops, destroying a motorcycle and seizing an ak and 90 rounds.

### Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

Samraong District--On 25 November, after routing the Vietnamese suppressive forces in the area west of Anlung Thmar, our guerrillas pursued them. In their second column, we killed four and wounded five. The third column hit our mines during its flight, suffering three killed and four wounded. The survivors ran into the jungle toward Anlung Thmar but hit our mines again, suffering seven killed and six wounded. We attacked them again, killing five and wounding three. They fled to the area south of Anlung Thmar but again ran into our ambush, suffering 9 killed and 11 wounded. We seized 9 B-40 rounds, 10 handgrenades and a quantity of canned food intended as humanitarian aid as well as a quantity of war materiel. When they fled from the area south of Anlung Thmar, they hit our guerrilla mines, suffering 8 killed and 10 wounded. The survivors fled for their life. On 17 November the Vietnamese sallying out of Pong Toek to O Ampil ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering one killed and two wounded. On 20 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Tonle Sar, killing two and wounding four. They ran over our mines, suffering three killed and five wounded. On 21 November our guerrillas sniped at the Vietnamese at Phum Ku, killing three. On 22 November we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Ku. They fled and ran over our mines, suffering five killed and six wounded.

On the same day the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum Ku ran over our mines when they reached Kbal Khla, suffering five killed and seven wounded. The survivors turned back but were intercepted by our guerrillas. They fled and hit our punji stakes, suffering three wounded. On 23 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ku, killing three, wounding five and destroying a medium-sized gun. On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Samraong, killing three and wounding four. They fled and ran over our mines, suffering two killed and three wounded. On 2 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Tnaot, killing three and wounding five. On 3 December the Vietnamese moving north from Phum Tnaot ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and four wounded. They fled on to our mines, suffering two killed and three wounded.

The Front on the Road From Samraong to Kralanh--On 13 November we attacked the Vietnamese south of (Ph'ak), killing 7 and wounding 10. On 14 November we set a Vietnamese truck ablaze, killed 10 enemy troops and wounded 7 others.

#### Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 5 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kamchang, killing three and wounding two. On 8 December the Vietnamese moving from (O Chrap) to Sre Andong ran over our mines, suffering five killed and four wounded.

Pailin District--On 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Ti Pi), killing 10 and wounding 23. On 6 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Tren), killing five and wounding three. The Vietnamese were in great panic. On 6 and 8 December we attacked the Vietnamese in Chrak Beng, killing five and wounding seven. On 7 December we launched three attacks against the Vietnamese. When they moved along Route 10 to Chrak Beng, we killed four and wounded two. When they moved from Chrak Beng, we killed six, wounded four and destroyed an M-60 gun. During the attack at Chrak Beng, we killed 13, wounding 8 and destroyed a 60-mm mortar. On 8 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Krakaoh, killing two and wounding two. They fled and hit our mines, suffering three killed and four wounded. On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (Bor Ya Kham), killing one and wounding two.

Bavel District--On 7 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines at Phum (Ta Luos), suffering three killed and eight wounded.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 4 December three Vietnamese driving three ox-carts loaded with ammunition along the road leading toward Phum Samraong hit our mines. The three carts caught fire in the explosion. The three Vietnamese were all killed. On 6 December we attacked the Vietnamese twice in the area north of Phum [name indistinct], killing four and wounding two. On 8 December we attacked the Vietnamese at two places: at (O Sangkua) we killed five and wounded seven, while in the area south of (O Sangkua) they hit our mines fleeing from our attack, suffering three killed and three wounded.

#### Koh Kong Battlefield:

On 9 December the Vietnamese hit our mines on the bank of the (Me Toek) River east of (Kum Russei) Hill, suffering nine killed and six wounded. We sniped at them, killing three and wounding two. On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese along the bank of (Me Toek) River, killing five and wounding seven.

In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 419 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and three mortar and machineguns and seized 30 weapons and a quantity of ammunition and other materiel.

#### Enemy Casualties

BK180633 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country are valiantly holding aloft the combat banner, surmounting all difficulties and obstacles and waging a people's war to liberate the country and people and defend the Kampuchean race by effectively and actively implementing our guerrilla war line and three combat tactics, routing the big and small suppressive drives of the Vietnamese enemy beginning in the dry season on all battlefields and fronts, inflicting more heavy losses on the enemy and driving them more deeply into the quagmire of our guerrilla war and into a military impasse on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea.

#### Koh Kong Battlefield:

On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese east of the Me Toek River, killing six and wounding three. On 11 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines in an area 500 meters to the north of (Kum Russei) Hill, suffering 16 killed and nine wounded. We attacked them, killing three and wounding two. Also on 11 December, the Vietnamese sallying out to the area east of Me Toek River ran into our ambush, suffering three killed. The survivors fled in panic and hit 17 mines, suffering 20 killed and 25 wounded.

#### Battambang Battlefield:

Sisophon Front North of Route 5--On 6 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Yeang, killing four and wounding five. On 7 December we attacked them north of Phum Yeang, killing two and wounding one. On the same day, our local guerrillas killed a Vietnamese soldier at (Prek Samraong) south of Sisophon market. On 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Yeang, killing 15, wounding 15 and capturing 2. We also seized an ak, one B-40, five B-40 rounds and a quantity of other materiel. The survivors turned back to Phum Yeang.

Thmar Puok District--On 5 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Trapeang Cheng near Kouk Khvav. They fled and ran over our mines. In all, we



killed 50 enemy troops and wounded 40 others in this area. On 6 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Khvav, killing two and wounding two. We cut 1,000 meters of enemy telephone wire at Svay Chek.

On 7 December, a Vietnamese ammunition truck moving from Sisophon to Thmar Puok ran over our mine in the vicinity of Bridge No 8 and caught fire in the explosion. Seven Vietnamese troops on the truck were all killed and all the ammunition exploded. Also on 7 December, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Thmei, killing seven and wounding five. On 8 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Thmei, killing three and wounding two. On the afternoon of 8 December we again attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Thmei, killing 10 and wounding 4. On the night of 8 December we launched an attack against the Vietnamese at Phum Thmei, killing nine and wounding five. On 8 December we sniped at a Vietnamese commander riding a motorcycle north of Phum Treas, destroying the motorcycle and killing the commander and one of his guards. On 8 December our local guerrillas at Phum Mkak sniped at a Vietnamese captain riding on a motorcycle. Also on 8 December, two Vietnamese troop trucks moving from Svay Chek to Thmar Puok ran over our mines, exploded and caught fire. Fifteen Vietnamese troops aboard the trucks were all killed. On 9 and 10 December the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum Khvav ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and five wounded.

#### Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

Anlung Veng District--On 23 November we attacked the Vietnamese east of Sampeou Lun, killing six and wounding three. On 30 November the Vietnamese hit our mines on the road from Anlung Veng to [words indistinct], suffering seven killed and five wounded.

In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 325 enemy troops, including 2 Vietnamese commanders. We also destroyed three trucks, two motorcycles and three truckloads of ammunition, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel.

#### Casualties Inflicted

BK160807 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Firmly grasping and implementing well the three combat tactics, our heroic revolutionary army and heroic revolutionary guerrillas on all fronts and all battlefields throughout the country continue to erode and destroy the Vietnamese enemy manpower and to block and cut their communications and transportation lines everywhere and every day, causing them heavy losses and driving them deeper into the inextricable military quagmire of their aggression in Kampuchea.

#### The Ratanakiri-Stung Treng Battlefield:

On 15 November we fired at the Vietnamese below Sre Krasang, killing one and wounding one. On 17 November we hit them at Sre Leav, killing



three and wounding two. On 19 November we attacked them at Phum Svay Rienjg, killing two and wounding three. On 20 November we attacked them west of Trapeang Kraham on Route 19, setting a tank truck and an escort truck afire and putting out of action 15 Vietnamese troops. The survivors and the reinforcements fled, running over punji stakes and suffering 12 more casualties.

On 22 November we attacked them at Phum Lung Khung and (O Samel), killing four and wounding three, while seven others injured themselves when they ran over our guerrilla stakes. On 23 November we attacked them along O Kanghal, killing five and wounding six while seven others died or were wounded in our punji traps. On 24 November we ambushed the Vietnamese leaving O Cheng for the cotton plantation, killing five while a dozen others were killed or wounded by our poison stakes. We seized 3 ak's, an M-79, M-79 rounds, 1,500 ak rounds and other materiel. On 25 November, north of (Kaoh Kok), we sank a Vietnamese motorboat and killed enemy troops. Presently, the Vietnamese above Veun Sai are isolated from the rest.

On 26 November we attacked them at Sre Kandleng, killing two and wounding one. On 27 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Lpeou, killing two and wounding five. On 29 November we attacked them at two points: south of Stung Treng in the Teck Plantation, killing one and wounding some; and between Trapeang Kraham and Sre Angkrong, killing five, while eight others were injured when they stepped on our stakes or fell into our punji pitfalls. A battalion of Vietnamese were routed and retreated to Trapeang Kraham in panic.

On 1 December we attacked them again at Phum Lung Khung, killing three and wounding three. On 2 December we attacked them near Phum (Ta Hoy), killing three and wounding five while eight others were injured by our punji stakes. On 3 December we attacked two Vietnamese battalions east of O Kannchan, killing 10 and wounding 25, while 12 others were killed or wounded in our traps. We seized two ak's and two B-40's. The rest fled in disorder back to Route 19. On 3 December we blew up a Vietnamese jeep between O Tang and (Roung Kou Tva Mim), killing five Vietnamese on board.

#### The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

On 18 and 20 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Royor Kraom, killing eight and wounding three. On 19 November we attacked them at Sre Chrey, killing three and wounding three. On 21 November a Vietnamese battalion sallied out in three columns: the first, consisting of a company, left Royor; the second, consisting of another company, left Sre Chrey; and the third, consisting of two companies, left (Phum Ngan). The three columns were ambushed and routed. We killed 20 and wounded 25, most of whom died or were injured in our guerrilla punji pitfalls or by poison-tipped arrows. On 25 November we again attacked them at Sre Chrey, killing seven and wounding four. On 27 and 30 November we attacked them at Phum (Ngan), killing 11 and wounding 7.

#### The Kratie Battlefield:

[Words indistinct]--On 23 and 25 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Knong and Sre Meun, killing three and wounding three. On 27 and 30 November we attacked them at Phnum Pi and Pakhle, killing four and wounding three. On 28 November we attacked them at Sre Roluos, killing five and wounding three.

#### The Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

On 20 November we attacked them at Tonle Sar, killing two and wounding two, while three others were killed and five were wounded in mine explosions.

[BK160808] From 20 to 26 November we attacked them and cut off the communications lines between Soeng to Baray 8 times, killing 10 and wounding 13. On 21 November we attacked them at (Phum Thmei), killing three. On 30 November the Vietnamese leaving (Phum Thmei) stepped on our mines, suffering three killed and (?four) wounded. On 24 November a battalion of Vietnamese leaving Samrong westward under the cover of two tanks ran into our minefield near Phum Svay. One of the tanks was destroyed, and the ground troops fled and triggered off more explosions, which killed five of them. We killed 10 and wounded 7 troops on board the tanks. The rest retreated in panic and ran over our mines, suffering six more killed and six wounded. The survivors fled back to Samraong. On 26 November the Vietnamese conducting an operation at Anlung Thmar were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed three and wounded five.

On 27 November we attacked them at Phum Sandek, killing three and wounding two: when they left Phum Sandek, they ran over our mines, suffering five killed and six wounded, at Phum Chheu Kram, we killed three and wounded five in an attack; and when they left Pong Toek for Ampil, we killed one and wounded two in an ambush. On 28 November we attacked them at two points: when they left Phum Sandek, we killed three and wounded two in mine explosions; and at O Kravan, we killed one and wounded three. While pursuing us, they fell into three more ambushes, suffering six killed and five wounded. On 29 November we attacked them at two points: at Phum (Thlok), killing 15 and wounding 18 while 3 others were killed and 3 were wounded in a minefield; and when they sallied out of O Kravan, killing 2 and wounding 4 with booby traps. On 30 November we attacked them at two points: at Phum (Thlok), killing two and wounding three; and at Phum Chheu Kram, killing two and wounding three.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 4 December a group of Vietnamese troops leaving Phum Vat in an attempt to rescue their friends in Phum Kranhung fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering five killed. We seized five weapons. The rest retreated to their position. On 4, 5 and 6 December we routed the Vietnamese and forced them to pull out of Phum Kranhung, Phum Tradaok,

Phum Kandal and several other villages in Samlot District. We killed 23 enemy troops on the spot. Fifteen others were killed or wounded when they fled and fell into our punji traps.

The Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 7 December we set off mine explosions east of Phnum Malai, killing three, wounding two Vietnamese troops and seizing some military equipment.

In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 540 enemy troops, destroyed a tank, 3 trucks and a motorboat, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel, and liberated Phum Kranhung, Phum Tradaok, Phum Kandal and several other villages in Samlot District, Battambang Province.

### Two Villages Liberated

BK141512 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy has been making painful efforts to open dry season suppression operations on every front and in every battlefield throughout Kampuchea for the past 2 months and yet it has not been able to extricate itself from the quagmire in which it has found itself while launching aggression in Kampuchea. Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country have overcome all obstacles and difficulties to courageously raise the people's war banner by implementing the three combat tactics in a lively and effective manner, smashing and destroying more enemy troops every day and crushing their small, medium and large suppression operations everywhere, scoring one brilliant victory after another.

### The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

On 17 November we attacked the Vietnamese in (Sre Vong), killing 10 and wounding 15. The rest fled in disorder toward Krang Teh. Along the road they were ambushed or fell into our punji pitfalls, suffering six more killed and seven wounded. We completely liberated (Sre Vong). On 20 November the Vietnamese sent a battalion of troops to steal our people's rice and sugarcane. Our guerrillas ambushed them, forcing them to flee in disarray, killing 15 and wounding 7. Along the road, they suffered three more killed and six wounded from punji stakes, poison arrows and punji pitfalls. We seized a quantity of materiel and completely protected our people's property. On 21 November we attacked them at (Pu Sra), killing 7 and wounding 10. The rest fled in disorder to O Phlay and suffered four more killed and eight wounded along the way. We completely liberated (Pu Sra). On 25 November a company of Vietnamese troops from Kaoh Nhek attempted to attack and seize Rovak from us. On their way, they were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed five and wounded three, while two others were killed and three were wounded by our guerrilla punji stakes and poison arrows. The survivors fled to Kaoh Nhek in panic.

**The Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom Battlefield:**

**Stoeng Trang District**--On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Bat Khteah, killing two and wounding several others, and at village No 58, killing one and wounding another, while four others were killed and three were wounded by our guerrilla mines and punji stakes.

**Sandan District**--On 2 December we attacked the Vietnamese south of village No 82, killing two and wounding three.

**Santuk Leu District**--On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Krang, killing one and wounding three; on 4 December we attacked them again at Phum Krang, killing three and wounding some.

**The Battambang Battlefield:**

**Samlot District**--On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at a point near [words indistinct], killing two and wounding five. Three others were killed and four were wounded by mines. Three others were killed and six were wounded when they pursued our guerrillas and ran over our mines. On 3 December we attacked them on O Choar, killing three and wounding five. On 4 December we ambushed them twice east of Phum Anlung Puok, killing nine and wounding eight; we attacked them in Phum (Kanhchreang Kraok), killing three and wounding two; and in a mine explosion, two of them were killed and another wounded. On 5 December we attacked them at O Da, killing three and wounding two, and in an ambush between the district office and O Rang Khen, we killed two and wounded three, while five others were wounded when they ran into our punji stakes. On 6 December we attacked them at two points: east of O Choar, killing (?4) and wounding 7, and at Phum Kranhung, killing 3, wounding 2 and cutting off 500 meters of telephone cables.

**Bavel District**--On 5 December we ambushed a platoon of Vietnamese troops sallying out of Hill No 100 toward O Lhong, killing 23 and wounding 13 others. On the same day we ambushed the Vietnamese between Hill No 100 and O Lhong, killing 23 and wounding 15. The rest fled back to their position.

**The Sisophon Front South of Route 5**--On 4 December at the Chambak Camp the Vietnamese stepped on our mines twice, suffering three killed and three wounded in the explosions. On 5 December we attacked them at this camp killing four and wounding six, while three others were killed and two were wounded when they fled and fell into our traps. On 6 December a group of Vietnamese troops stepped on our guerrilla mines at the road junction north of Phnum Malai, suffering two killed and three wounded. The rest retreated in panic.

[BK141518] **Thmar Puok District**--On 28 November we attacked the Vietnamese position at Phum Thmei, destroying a building housing the enemy command post, killing six enemy troops and wounding seven others. On 1 December the Vietnamese left Phum Thmei in two columns, the first heading for Phum Sdau and the second for Phum Kouk Prich. We ambushed both columns, killing 15



and wounding 10, while the rest fled in disorder back to their position. On the same day we routed a 300 man-strong Vietnamese suppression operation launched from Svay Check and Kouk Khvav toward Phnum Chhat, killing or wounding more than 90. On 3 December we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Khvav, killing 20 and wounding 15. On 5 December we attacked them south of Phum Khvav, killing 2 and wounding 1; at Phum Thmei, killing 8 and wounding 10; between Thmar Puok and Kralor, killing 10 and wounding 7, while the rest who retreated to Thmar Puok were again ambushed by our guerrillas, suffering 5 more killed and 2 wounded; at a point north of Phum Khvav, killing 1 and wounding 2, while 4 others died in a mine field in their flight; and at a point north of Phum Mkak, blowing up a Vietnamese truck loaded with ammunition, killing 10 Vietnamese troops on board.

The Sisophon Front North of Route 5--On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phnum Dei 5 times, killing 10, wounding 5 and seizing 1 carbines and 20 60-mm mortar rounds. On 2 December we attacked them at Phum Soeng, killing five and wounding five.

#### The Koh Kong Battlefield:

On 4 December we attacked the Vietnamese near Bat Veng, killing three and wounding two. On 5 December we lobbed grenades into a group of Vietnamese on the road from Kon Kok To Ta Ngel [words indistinct], killing three and wounding one. On 6 December we attacked them near Phum (Ta Ngu), [killing] five and wounding seven. On 7 December we attacked them near Phum (Ta Ngu), killing five and wounding two. On 8 December we attacked them on the road from Prek Kantruot to Veal Trach, killing two and wounding one.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 603 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and an enemy command post, seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel, and completely liberated two villages--(Srv Vong) and (Pu Sra) in Mondolkiri Province.

#### Offensive Defeated

BK011440 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Filled with great national and racial indignation against the Vietnamese enemy exterminators, our heroic revolutionary guerrillas throughout the country have continued to hold aloft the banner of people's war and have fought valiantly to smash the large-scale dry season offensive of the Vietnamese enemy.

#### Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 26 November a Vietnamese company sneaked into O Choar from (Bor Lang). Our guerrillas ambushed them, killing four and wounding five. The survivors fled into the woods but fell into our guerrilla pitfalls and ran over our mine, suffering five killed or wounded. On 28 November a Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Samlot ran over our guerrilla mine, suffering three killed and one wounded.



Bavel District--On 19 November two Vietnamese battalions tried to help their colleagues at Trang who have long been surrounded by our guerrillas. Our guerrillas ambushed them all morning, forcing them to flee in disarray. They ran over 25 of our mines, suffering 54 killed and 68 wounded. The survivors fled but fell into our punji pitfalls and were hit by our poison-tipped arrows, suffering 15 killed and 9 seriously wounded. The rest turned back but again fell into our guerrilla encirclement. Our guerrillas killed eight of them and wounded five others. The survivors fled back to Kamreang. Also on 19 November, at 1400 a Vietnamese regiment accompanied by three tanks sallying out to raid the people along the river bank from Kamreang to Kompong Leng fell into our guerrilla ambush when they reached Samraong. Our guerrillas detonated mines, setting a tank ablaze. The remaining two tanks fled to the east and west but ran over our mines, exploded and caught fire. About 15 Vietnamese troops aboard these three tanks were all killed. We destroyed three 85-mm guns, three 12.8-mm machineguns and three field radio sets. Faced with this situation, the infantrymen fled eastward in great panic. They fell into our pitfalls and were hit by our arrows, suffering some 20 killed or wounded. Thus, the large-scale dry season offensive of the Vietnamese enemy on 19 November suffered a most bitter defeat.

On 22 November we launched a commando raid at Hill No 183, killing three enemy troops and wounding five others. They ran our guerrilla mine, suffering five killed and seven wounded. We destroyed a C-25 radio set. On 25 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Trang Plantation, killing 5 and wounding 10.

In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 247 enemy troops and destroyed 3 tanks, 3 guns of 85-mm type and 3 machineguns of 12.8-mm type.

#### Aggressors Attacked

BK190652 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic army and guerrillas continue to implement the three combat tactics combining modern and primitive weapons--punji stakes, arrows, punji pitfalls, various booby traps and explosive devices--actively cutting the enemy communications lines, valiantly attacking the genocidal Vietnamese aggressors on all battle fronts in order to constantly weaken, erode and destroy the enemy.

#### The Rattanakiri Battlefield:

On 23 November, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Sre Leav killing three and wounding two while six other soldiers were killed or wounded by poison stakes and arrows. On the same day, the aggressors leaving Phum Sre Kandieng ran into our ambush, suffering five killed and three wounded, and into our pitfalls, stakes and arrows suffering another four killed and six wounded. On 25 November we attacked the enemy west of Trapeang Kraham

killing seven and wounding eight; the rest fled back to Trapeang Kraham. On 27 November, the Vietnamese aggressors leaving O Cheng hit our mines, punji stakes, pitfalls and arrows suffering seven killed and nine wounded. On 29 November, we attacked Sre Kandieng killing two and wounding three. On 30 November, after our attack on Sre Krau in which five were killed and three were wounded, the Vietnamese troops pursued us and encountered pitfalls and arrows losing two more killed and five wounded. On 3 December, we attacked the enemy in Lung Khung killing three and wounding one while two others were killed and five were wounded by our stakes and arrows.

#### Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

On 28 November, the Vietnamese aggressors leaving Tonle Sar ran into our ambush suffering three killed and three wounded, and hit our mines losing three more killed and six wounded. On 29 November we attacked the enemy at Phum Sandek killing one and wounding two. On 30 November, the enemy troops sallying out of Pong Toek hit our mines, killing six and wounding one. On 1 December we ambushed the aggressors leaving Samraong and going west killing seven and wounding five while six others were killed and three were wounded by our mines, stakes and arrows. On 2 December, our attack at Phum Ku resulted in three enemy soldiers killed and two others wounded. On 3 December, in our attack on Phum Chheu Kram, the enemy lost three killed and one wounded. On 5 December, the Vietnamese troops leaving Phum Tinaot ran over our mines, killing 11 and wounding 7. Three more were killed and two were wounded in an attack by air guerrillas.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 168 enemy soldiers.

#### Battle Report

BK21102 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian  
to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country are further implementing our three combat tactics in an effective and lively manner, dealing repeated blows to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators everywhere, inflicting daily losses on them, plunging them into great panic and forcing them to flee in disarray from various areas.

#### Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom Battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--On 24 November the Vietnamese sallying out of Areak Tnaot to Samraong ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering two killed and four wounded. On 7 December the Vietnamese moving from Tuol Sambuor to Chrak Bangkang ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and three wounded. Also on 7 December our guerrillas set ablaze a bridge linking O Pravoek with Andong Svay. On 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Tuol Leap work site, killing 5 and wounding 10. Also on 9 December our guerrillas intercepted the Vietnamese looting our people's rice at Veal Samraong, killing one and wounding two. On 10 December our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese at Boeng Thnu, killing five and wounding two.

Prek Prasap District--On 28 November our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese looting our people's crop at Phum (Kroap Mtes), killing one and wounding three.

Sandan District--On 6 December the Vietnamese sallying out of (Khoh) ran over our guerrilla mines when they reached Romcheck, suffering two killed and three wounded. On 7 December the Vietnamese moving from Romchek toward (Pou Rong) ran into our mine trap, suffering four killed and a number wounded.

Chamkar Leu District--On 25 November our people in Chamkar Leu jointly hacked four Vietnamese looters.

Tang Kouk District--On 22 November our people lobbed handgrenades at a Vietnamese position, killing four and wounding six.

Santuk Leu District--On 9 December our guerrillas sniped the Vietnamese moving south, killing one. On 10 December our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese moving from (Preng) to Kou Rong, killing five and wounding five.

#### Koh Kong-Pursat Battlefield:

On 13 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines east of Phnum (Kum Russei), suffering five killed and six wounded. Also on 13 December we attacked the Vietnamese position at Stoeng Me Toek, killing nine and wounding five. When company-size Vietnamese reinforcements were sent into this area, they ran over our mines, suffering eight killed and five wounded. The survivors fled in disarray and ran over our mines in another area, suffering six killed and six wounded. We also launched two attacks against the Vietnamese east of Stoeng Me Toek. On 12 December we detonated mines against a Vietnamese company, killing 15, wounding 9 and seizing a quantity of materiel. On 13 December we pursued the Vietnamese, killing 15 and wounding several others.

#### Battambang Battlefield:

Bavel District--On 13 December we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese at O Lhong. On the first attack we killed five and wounded six. On the second attack we killed two and wounded three.

Thmar Puok District--On 9 December a Vietnamese truck moving from Phum Svay Chek to Thmar Puck ran over our mine north of Svay Chek. The truck caught fire in the explosion, 25 Vietnamese troops aboard the truck were all killed and an 80-mm gun and all the rounds of ammunition were destroyed. On the night of 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Kandong), killing two and wounding five. On 11 December the Vietnamese ran over our mine west of Phum Kouk Romeat, suffering one killed and three wounded. On the night of 13 December, we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phum Thmei, killing three and wounding seven. On the same day we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ta Sok, killing two and wounding five.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 239 enemy troops, destroyed a truck, an 80-mm gun and a bridge, and seized a quantity of materiel.

Report on 15 December

BK201128 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian  
to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas are resolutely holding aloft the banner of independence, unity, peace, neutrality and nonalignment, and the banner of the Kampuchean race, valiantly waging a people's war against the Vietnamese enemy's special war of genocide by effectively implementing our guerrilla war line and three combat tactics, successively routing the big, small and medium-sized offensive drives of the Vietnamese enemy and inflicting more heavy losses on the enemy until final and total victory.

**Kompong Som Battlefield:**

On 5 December we launched an attack on the Vietnamese in their camp on the road leading to Kompong Som near the rubber plantation, killing five, including a company leader, and wounding one. On 6 December our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese at [name indistinct], killing one and wounding two. On 7 December our guerrillas killed a Vietnamese at (O Ta Pang). On 8 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines at the rubber plantation, suffering five killed and two wounded.

**Battambang Battlefield:**

Samlot District--On 9 December a group of Vietnamese troops sallying out of Phum Vat toward (Ta Ni) were ambushed by our guerrillas, who killed three and wounded five. On 10 December a large group of Vietnamese troops sallying out of Phum Vat toward (Pradok) ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering seven killed. The survivors fled in disarray and ran over our mines, suffering five killed and seven wounded. The rest fled back to Phum Vat. On 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese west of Anlung Puok, killing six and wounding three. On the night of 10 December we attacked them at Anlung Puok, killing three and wounding two. On the same night we launched a commando raid at Ta Sanh, killing eight Vietnamese, wounding six others, destroying a camp and seizing one AR-15. On the night of 10 December we launched a commando raid on the Vietnamese camp at [words indistinct] west of O Rang Khen, killing eight and wounding six. The survivors fled the camp in disarray. Our guerrillas laid waiting around the camp. A little while later, the Vietnamese returned to the camp and ran into our second attack, suffering three killed and five wounded. Again on the night of 10 December we launched a commando raid on the Vietnamese camp west of Phnum Kamchang, killing six and wounding six.

Bavel District--On 12 December, a group of Vietnamese troops moving southward from Hill No 100 ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering two killed, including a company commander, and two wounded. Also on 12 December a group of Vietnamese troops sallying out of (Veal Sreng) toward (Lang Chih) ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering one killed and four wounded.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 6 December we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese at O Chambak, killing three and wounding six. On 9 December we sniped at the Vietnamese north of O Chambak, killing five



and wounding four. On 10 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines at Revolution Dam, suffering two killed and four wounded.

Sisophon Front North of Route 5--On 9 and 11 December we attacked the Vietnamese at [name indistinct] south of O Sralau, killing three and wounding three. Also on 11 December the Vietnamese ran over our mines at (Boeng Kantrai Lor), suffering five killed and four wounded.

In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 155 enemy troops, including 2 company leaders, destroyed an enemy camp and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

#### Sandan District Attacks

BK211348 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Since 19 December the Vietnamese enemy has mobilized forces to launch offensive operations in the villages and communes of Sandan District in Kompong Thom Province which we had liberated since the rainy season. The enemy came in two columns. The first column headed toward Phum (Arang Khnay) and the second toward Phum Choam Svay. We launched many attacks against the Vietnamese enemy on all fronts, inflicting daily losses on it. On 29 September we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Arang Khnay), killing 15 and wounding 8. The survivors fled from Phum (Arang Khnay) in great panic. From 2 September to 13 October we repeatedly attacked the Vietnamese at Choam Svay, killing 50, wounding 27, destroying a field radio and seizing 9 weapons. The Vietnamese withdrew in disarray from Phum Choam Svay. On 23 October the Vietnamese again launched an offensive at Phum Choam Svay and (Arang Khnay). From 23 October to 6 December we killed 32 Vietnamese troops, wounded 22, took 4 prisoners and seized 2 weapons. The Vietnamese were again compelled to withdraw from Phum Choam Svay. We are now continuing to attack the Vietnamese at (Arang Khnay).

#### Enemy Killed, Wounded

BK281210 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas throughout the country are implementing our three combat tactics in a more effective and lively manner, continuing to smash more enemy troops daily and crushing their small, medium or large-scale operations on each front one after another.

#### The Kompong Thom Battlefield:

Sandan District--After liberating all of Phum Choam Svay on 6 December, we continued to attack the Vietnamese enemy at Phum (Rang Khnay). On 10 December we completely captured Phum (Rang Khnay), killing 17, wounding 17 others and seizing 3 weapons. Therefore, after driving out all the Vietnamese troops from Phum Choam Svay and Phum (Rang Khnay), we completely liberated Phum Turring from them.



### The Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Phum Pong Toek on many occasions. On 2 December we ambushed the Vietnamese moving west from Phum Pong Toek, killing 10 wounding 6. On 3 December they again sallied out of Phum Pong Toek and fell into our ambush, suffering three killed and five wounded while six others were killed and five wounded in mine explosions. The rest retreated in panic. In hot pursuit, we killed three and wounded others. On 4 December we attacked them at Phum Pong Toek, killing four and wounding four, while seven others were killed and nine wounded in mine explosions, and five were killed and three wounded in hot pursuit. We seized nine B-40 rounds and a quantity of materiel and canned food intended as humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people. On 5 December we again attacked them at Phum Pong Toek, killing 7 and wounding 11. On 7 December the Vietnamese leaving Phum Pong Toek in the direction of Phum Ampil ran over and triggered three mines, killing 6 and wounding 10. We fired at them, killing five more and wounding four. The survivors fled in disorder back to their position.

At Phum Ku--On 7 December we raided Phum Ku, killing seven Vietnamese troops, wounding six and destroying a machinegun. On the same afternoon, the Vietnamese troops pursuing our guerrillas hit our mines, killing six and wounding five. The following day we again raided Phum Ku, killing six and wounding three. On 11 December we again raided Phum Ku, killing four, wounding five and destroying a machinegun and a defense line.

We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Khtum on 4 December, killing four and wounding four; and on 10 December, killing six and wounding six. On 11 December the Vietnamese at Phum Khtum stepped on our mines, suffering four killed and six wounded in the explosions. On 3 December we attacked them at Phum Toek Chum, killing three and wounding three. On 6 December we attacked them at Phum Kon Kriel, killing three and wounding four. On 8 December 200 Vietnamese troops coming from Tonsay Reak were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed three and wounded four of them, while three others were killed and three wounded in mine explosions.

At Phum Samraong--On 8 December the Vietnamese leaving Samraong for a point south of Phum Khnhaok were intercepted by our guerrillas, killing three and wounding five while nine others were killed and six wounded in three mine explosions. The rest retreated to Samraong. On 11 December, 200 Vietnamese troops sallied out of Samraong again. Our guerrillas ambushed them killing 6 and wounding 10. The rest fled in disorder into the jungle. On 8 December the Vietnamese leaving O Kravan for Phum Tonsay Reak were ambushed, suffering four killed and six wounded. The rest fled in panic to O Kravan. We seized nine 60-mm shells and some materiel. Also on 8 December the Vietnamese going to Toek Chum were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed six of them and wounded five. The rest fled in panic, hitting and triggering four mine explosions which killed 9 and wounded 10. On 9 December 300 Vietnamese troops attempting to pick up the dead stepped on and triggered five mine explosions, killing 10 and wounding 15. We fired at them, killing seven more and wounding five. The survivors fled in fear and scattered all over the jungle. We seized 100 rounds of machinegun ammunition and (?87) grenades and destroyed an enemy machinegun.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 11 December we attacked the Vietnamese enemy north of O Choar, killing six and wounding four. On 12 December a small unit of Vietnamese troops again went to O Choar and was intercepted, suffering five killed and seven wounded. The rest retreated in panic.

Bavel District--On 18 December we attacked them at O Lhong, killing 10 and wounding 2.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 386 enemy troops, destroyed 3 machineguns and a defense line, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel, and completely recaptured Phum Tumring in Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province.

#### Activities on 10-12 December

BK291443 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Dec 79 BK

[Text] With a lofty sense of patriotism and love for the Kampuchean people and race, our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas on every battlefield throughout the country continue to hold aloft the banner of struggle, implementing our three combat tactics in a vigorous and lively manner, mercilessly hitting back at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, daily eroding and damaging their manpower and successfully protecting the support area and the people.

#### The Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom Battlefield:

Baray District--On 16 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Krakhop, killing three and wounding two.

Stoeng Trang District--On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Sdau, killing three and wounding two. On the same day the Vietnamese conducting an operation at Chrak Bangkang with the support of 80mm rifles and 12.8mm machineguns were intercepted by our guerrillas who killed 6 and wounded 10. On 11 December we again attacked them at Phum Sdau, killing two and wounding three. On 13 December we attacked them at Tuol Leap, killing five and wounding five. On the same day we intercepted the Vietnamese at two points: on the road called Trail B-20, killing four and wounding two; and at Bet Thnu, killing or wounding six. On 14 December we intercepted them on the trail from O Ta Sek to Bet Thnu, killing three and wounding four. On 15 December the Vietnamese leaving Phum Thmei for Khtuoy were intercepted, suffering seven killed or wounded. On 16 December we intercepted them on the road from Phum Bat Khteah to Village No 35, killing 12 and wounding 6. On 17 December we attacked them at the O Tnaot Khmau Dam, killing three and wounding three.

Prey Chhor District--On 10 December we attacked them at Thmar Pun, killing 3, wounding 3 and seizing 3 weapons, 125 ak and AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 11 December our guerrillas killed a Vietnamese soldier at Phum Prek Chik, seizing an AR-15 and 30 rounds.

### The Battambang Battlefield:

Pailin District--On 11 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (O Chrak Kor), killing two and wounding three. On 14 December we attacked them in Phum Ta Tuy, killing seven and wounding five. On the same night the inhabitants led the way for our guerrillas to launch grenades into the Vietnamese command post inside Phum Ta Tuy, killing a battalion commander, blowing up an ammo dump and eliminating 15 Vietnamese troops. The rest were thrown into panic, firing aimlessly at nothing until dawn. On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese at the coffee plantation, killing five and wounding three. On the same day we ambushed them between O Dong Khiem and Phnum Koy, killing two and wounding five. On 16 December we again attacked them in Phum Ta Tuy, killing two and wounding five. On the same day the Vietnamese trying to defuse our mines on the river banks were ambushed by our guerrillas, killing two and wounding four. On 17 December we intercepted them on the river banks, killing six and wounding five. The rest retreated. Also on 17 December the Vietnamese leaving Phum Ta Tuy hit our mines, suffering two killed and two wounded. On 18 December a Vietnamese platoon leaving Phateah Sang fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering four killed and three wounded.

Bavel District--On 18 and 19 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Lhong, killing 4 and wounding 10. On 20 December we again attacked them at O Lhong, killing three and wounding two. Another was killed and two were wounded in a minefield. On the same day we attacked the Vietnamese guarding their telephone cables from (O Trang) to (Veal Trang), killing three and wounding two. On 20 and 21 December we attacked them at (O Trang), killing three and wounding two.

Sisophon District South of Route 5--On 17 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phnum Malai, killing 1, wounding 2 and seizing 40 mines.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 216 enemy troops, including a battalion commander, destroyed an ammo dump and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel.

### Enemy Troops Out of Action

BK290956 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK

[Text] With a lofty stand of patriotism and love for the people and race, and with a resolute determination to struggle in defense of the Kampuchean territory and race, our heroic army and guerrillas all over the country have overcome all kinds of obstacles and difficulties to vigorously fly the people's war banner, intensively and actively counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of race, constantly damaging their manpower, continuously routing them and driving them deeper in the quagmire.

## The Battambang Battlefield:

Pailin District--From 7 to 17 December, we crushed the Vietnamese operation in and around Pailin, killing more than 283 and wounding more than 100 on the spot. On 18 December, we ambushed the enemy on Route 10, killing four and wounding three. On 19 December, we attacked the aggressors at Bor Tang Su, killing three and wounding two. The same day, we attacked them at Boeng A Yean, killing two and wounding four. On 20 December, we ambushed them between Phnum Koy and Boeng A Yean, killing four and wounding seven.

Mongkolborei District--On 15 December, our guerrillas lobbed grenades into a group of Vietnamese south of Mongkolboret at Bridge No 40 killing 7 and wounding 3.

Sisophon District--On 13 December, our guerrillas killed one enemy soldier south of Sisophon. On 15 December, we attacked the aggressors on four fronts, killing one and wounding two at Phnum Tong; killing three and wounding two at Phnum Dei; killing one and wounding another south of Phum Damnak Kakaoh; and killing two and wounding three at Phum Damnak Kakaoh in which we also seized an ak and a pistol. On 16 December, we attacked them east of Phumk Soeng, killing three and wounding four. On 17 December, the enemy was attacked on two fronts: one was killed and two were wounded at Phum Svay and three were killed and two were wounded west of Phum Svay.

Thmar Puok District--On 16 December, we attacked the Vietnamese at Bek Chan killing four and wounding five and at Phum Khvav, killing one and wounding two. On the same day leaving Sre L'a, they stepped on and triggered off our mines, suffering five killed and four wounded. On 18 December, the Vietnamese aggressors suffered losses at five points: 3 killed and 1 wounded in Phum Kouk Romiet; 1 killed and 5 wounded at Phum Thmei; 10 killed and 1 wounded in a raid on Sre L'a; 10 killed and 2 wounded when they left Phum Ta Song southward and hit our mines, and 5 killed and 4 wounded in an ambush near Phum Kandal.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 516 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

### Army, Guerrillas Liquidate Enemy

BK310828 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) in Cambodian  
to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are massing troops in the region west of Battambang in frenzied preparations for the launching of the second phase of their dry season suppression campaign. Our heroic army and heroic guerrillas, while actively and effectively implementing the three combat tactics, are intensifying attacks on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a more vigorous and widespread manner on every battlefield



and front, wearing down their troops every day and cutting their communications lines throughout the country.

#### The Battambang Battlefield:

Moung Russei District--On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese at the Koki Dam, killing three and wounding two. On 16 December we attacked them at two points: at (Kbal Hong) near Bassac, killing one and wounding one; and at Thnam, killing one and wounding two. On 21 December we attacked them at (Khnuoy), killing one and wounding two while two others were killed and one wounded when they hit our mines.

Samlot District--On 12 December the Vietnamese leaving Samlot westward hit our mines, suffering four killed and three wounded in the explosions while three others were wounded by our punji stakes. On 14 December we attacked them at Sre Andong, killing one and wounding one. On 19 December we attacked them at O Trav, killing three and wounding five, and at O Toek Thla, killing five and wounding seven. Because of our repeated attacks on their troops day and night, the Vietnamese were compelled to pull out of O Toek Thla and to mass at O Choar and O Trav instead. During their retreat, they stepped on our mines, suffering two killed and five wounded. On 20 December we attacked them at O Choar, killing three and wounding two; at Phnum Ponlok, killing five and wounding three; at Ta Sanh, killing seven and wounding three; and between Sre Andong and O Trav, killing two and wounding four while three others were wounded by punji stakes. On 21 December a group of Vietnamese troops at O Choar left the stream westward in the direction of Sam Ngam on the Thai border. In a guerrilla ambush, we killed two and wounded one. The rest fled off the trail, hitting our minefield where three of them were killed and two wounded while five others were wounded by punji stakes. On 22 December another platoon of Vietnamese troops left Prean for (Trung Khla) stepped on our mines, suffering three killed and seven wounded. The rest retreated in panic to Prean. On 24 December we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum Kanhchang, killing three and wounding two while another three were killed and two wounded in mine explosions they triggered. On 23 December we attacked them west of Phum Anlung, killing two and wounding three. On 26 December a small group of Vietnamese sallying out of (O Ampuk) in the direction of the Samlot District office fell into our ambush, suffering 5 killed and 10 wounded while 2 others were killed and 3 wounded in mine explosions. The rest fled in panic back to (O Ampuk).

The Pailin Front--On 12 December we attacked them at two points: at Phum Chra, killing two and wounding three with two others wounded by our punji stakes and at Phum Ta Tuy, killing three and wounding five. Three others were killed when we drove them into punji pitfalls. On 19 December we attacked them at two points: on Route 10, killing nine and wounding three; and at Phum (Sang Russei), killing three and wounding two while two others were killed by our guerrilla arrows. On 20 December we attacked them at four points: at Phum Krakaoh, killing three and wounding four in an ambush; at Boeng AYean, killing two and wounding four; at Bor Tang Su, killing three and wounding three; and at Phum Svay, killing



two and wounding three. On 21 December we attacked them at five points: at Boeng A Yean, killing one and wounding six while three others were killed in mine explosions; at the new outpost, killing four and wounding five; between Phnum Koy and Boeng A Yean, killing four and wounding six; at Phum Ta Tuy, killing three and wounding five; and at the coffee plantation, killing one and wounding two while five others were wounded when they fell into our punji pitfalls.

[BK310950] On 22 December we attacked them at three points: at Phum (Phteah Sang Russei), killing two and wounding three while three others were wounded when they fell into our guerrilla punji pitfalls; at Phum Ta Tuy, killing two and wounding three; and between Phnum Koy and Boeng A Yean, killing two and wounding four. On 23 December we attacked them at three points: beyond Boeng A Yean, killing three and wounding two; between Phnum Koy and Boeng A Yean, killing two and wounding five while three others were killed and another was wounded in mine explosions; and south of Boeng A Yean, killing two and wounding two while one was killed and two were wounded in mine explosions. On 24 December we attacked them on Phnum Ta Tuy, killing two and wounding five while three were killed by guerrilla arrows.

The Bavel Front--On 22 December we attacked the Vietnamese holding a meeting at (O Trang), killing four and wounding three while two others were wounded in guerrillas punji pitfalls. The rest fled in disorder. On 23 December we attacked them when they were conducting a suppression operation in the (O Trang) vicinity, killing five and wounding eight while another was killed and three were wounded in mine explosions and two others were wounded by guerrilla arrows. On 24 December we attacked them and cut their telephone cables south of (Trang), killing four and wounding three while one was killed and another was wounded in mine explosions and three were wounded by guerrilla punji stakes.

Mongkolborei District--On 19 December we lobbed two grenades into Phum Kaoh Sat, killing four Vietnamese and wounding four others.

Preah Net Preah District--On 17 December the inhabitants hacked to death two Vietnamese at Sala Krau. On 22 December our local guerrillas hacked to death another Vietnamese at Sala Krau.

The Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 18 December our local guerrillas hacked to death a Vietnamese north of Phum Toap Siem. On 19 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Soeng, killing three and wounding two, and at Phnum Dei, killing one and wounding two. On 21 December we attacked them at Phnum Dei, killing one and wounding one.

Thmar Puok District--On 12 December nine Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to our guerrillas. On 18 December we attacked them at two points: at the Thmar Puok airfield, killing eight and wounding one while three others were wounded by our punji stakes. The rest fled back to Thmar Puok; and at Phum Kandal, killing six and wounding six, including a battalion commander. We destroyed an enemy command post. On 19 December at Phum Kouk Khvav, we attacked the Vietnamese, killing seven and wounding two while five

others were wounded in our guerrilla punji pitfalls. On 21 December we attacked them at Ta Ma, killing or wounding five.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 411 enemy troops, including a battalion commander, destroyed a command post and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212

## NEPAL

### ESTIMATED 1.5 MILLION AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Karachi MORNING MAIL in English 23 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] Kathmandu, Dec. 22: A near famine caused by drought is affecting at least 65 of Nepal's 75 districts, official sources said here.

The hardest-hit areas are the far western and far eastern hilly districts of the country and this has created hardship for at least 1.5 million people, an official source told Agence France Presse.

About three million people are suffering from the food shortage out of the 65 affected district, 35 are facing acute food shortage which the Nepalese Government is fighting on a war footings.

Food grain production declined this year causing a shortage of 740,000 metric tons; Nepal urgently needs 200,000 metric tons of grain to prevent famine sources said.

Late rain this winter has also threatened wheat prospects for the coming year.

The Nepalese Government has asked India, Great Britain, Japan, the United States and International Financial Institutions for food aid, official sources said.

The Government is distributing food supplies under a food for work programme. The work force is to be used to build mule tracks and dig canals and ponds.

When asked if there had been any deaths from starvation, a spokesman for the Food and Agriculture Ministry said, so far there has been no report of deaths, but this could happen if grain is not distributed before the end of December.

Nepal has approached the British Government for help with air transport as its own air transport capacity is too limited, official sources added. AFP.

PAF FORCE SHOULD REMAIN PREPARED TO DEFEND COUNTRY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 31 Dec 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Peshawar, Dec. 30: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said here today that it was the duty of the PAF and other defence forces to remain prepared not only to defend the country against any external threat and safeguard it against internal disorder, but also to protect its ideology.

He was addressing the personnel of Air Headquarters and the Peshawar Air Force Base here this afternoon.

The President expressed the confidence that the PAF would not only keep up its traditions of effective defence of the country but also play its role, along with the other services, in ensuring that the people's aspirations for an Islamic order and supremacy of Islamic values in the country were realised.

The President said the present Government was doing everything possible to maintain the defence capability of all the three services, but meagre resources imposed a serious limitation on the capacity of the country to meet its defence requirements. Yet the Government was determined to see to it that the PAF's needs were met and it continued to play its effective role in the defence of the country.

He expressed the confidence that the airmen whose gallant deeds had earned them a place of signal honour, would live up to the expectations of the nation in the future as well and add fresh chapters to their glorious history.

Internal Situation

Dealing with the internal situation of the country, President Zia-ul-Haq said the Government was devoting its full attention to solving the pressing problems of the people with special reference to the four priorities set by him in his address to the nation on Oct. 16 last.

He pointed out that the above objectives were being pursued within the framework of the paramount aim of establishing Islamic system in the country.

He reminded his audience that Pakistan was an ideological country. The Muslims had made tremendous sacrifice to establish it so that they could order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam and the dictates of their culture. The country, he said, would flourish only if the people remained steadfast to the ideology that had brought it into being. There was no place for secular policy in Pakistan, he declared.

#### Speedy Justice

Speaking of his priority of providing speedy justice to the people, he said work on the Islamisation of laws was in progress. However, there was no short-cut to the establishment of Nizam-i-Islam. The objective could only be achieved if the people ordered their individual and collective lives according to the tenets of Islam.

The President also stressed the need for maintaining the national tradition of providing utmost protection to the minorities and safeguarding their interests. He said this was enjoined upon the Muslims by their religion.

#### Defence Needs

Later addressing the PAF officers at Air Headquarters, the President stressed the need for Pakistan acquiring self-sufficiency in the field of defence production. He said it was imperative for the security of the country that Pakistan stood on its own feet and met its defence requirements through its own efforts.

The President expressed his satisfaction at the establishment of the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex at Kamra which, he said, was an important step in the direction of self-reliance.

President Zia-ul-Haq also underlined the importance of the Armed Forces continuing to devote their energies to the maintenance of high professional efficiency. Speaking of the PAF, he said it must strive to remain the hard-hitting force it had always been.

#### PAF Leadership

The President expressed his satisfaction that the PAF leadership was taking keen interest in the welfare of its personnel and taking concrete measures to maximise their well-being.

President Zia-ul-Haq also spoke of the steps being taken by the Government to rehabilitate the retired personnel of the Armed Forces who, he said, retired at a comparatively young age after giving their best to the nation.

He said the resources of the country were limited, the different services should devise their own means to look after their personnel and provide them assistance when they needed it most.



The President said the Armed Forces were a stabilising factor in the country, and asked them to remain devoted to the task of ensuring the integrity and solidarity of the country.

In his wide-ranging address, the President also dealt with the law and order and economic situation in the country as well as measures being taken to achieve greater agricultural and industrial production and steer the country to economic viability.

His address was followed by a question-answer session which was mostly devoted to professional matters.

Earlier in the day when President Zia-ul-Haq arrived at the Peshawar airfield from Nowshera, he was received by the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim.

After addressing the PAF personnel at the Peshawar Air Force base, the President drove to Air Headquarters where he conferred with Air Marshal Shamim.

Later, the President had lunch with PAF officers at the Peshawar Officers Mess.

#### Briefing

This was followed by a briefing at AHQ at which the Principal Staff Officers apprised the President of salient features of operations in their respective fields of activity.

The Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (Administration) spoke of the welfare schemes being introduced in the PAF, the functioning and achievements of Shaheen Foundation, the creation of jobs for retired personnel and the progress of projects being executed by the Foundation.

He was told that the most important of the projects was the one pertaining to the building of rice storage godowns at Pipri by using a new construction technology which would help save both construction cost and time.

The presentation by the DCAS (Operations) covered operational and training aspects, including exercise Jet-Stream-79, flight safety performance and plans for further development of the PAF's defence capability.

On this occasion, the President also awarded the Chief of the Air Staff's Trophy for best performance in exercise Jet-Stream-79 to No. 19 Air Superiority Squadron.

The President left for Rawalpindi in the evening. He was seen off by Air Marshal Shamim and the Governor of NWFP, Lt-Gen. Fazle Haq.--APP

CSO: 4220

## PAKISTAN

### EXPORT EARNINGS RISE BY 90 PERCENT

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 30 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] Pakistan's export earnings had increased by 90 percent and import bill had risen by 75 percent during the last three years the Federal Finance Secretary, Mr H.U. Baig, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar on "mobilisation of foreign exchange resources," organised by a weekly journal here, Mr. Baig said that during the current fiscal year exports would amount to 2.1 billion dollars, while import bill would be to the tune of 4.3 billion dollars.

Three years before in 1976-77, he said Pakistan's export stood at 1.1 billion dollars and imports had amounted to 2.8 billion dollars.

Explaining the causes of escalation of import bill, Mr Baig attributed them to increase in demand pressures, general inflation and the constant and phenomenal rise in petroleum prices which he pointed out, had risen by 150 percent during the last three years.

He said import of petroleum alone would consume about 1.2 billion dollars.

### Exports

About exports during the current fiscal year, the Finance Secretary said 75 percent of total export earnings amounting to 1.6 billion dollars would be obtained through marketing of traditional items like raw cotton, yarn, fabrics, carpets, fish, rice, leather and petroleum products, while only 25 percent of export earnings, worth 500 million dollars, would be realised through export of a large variety of other items.

Emphasising the need for expanding export base, Mr Baig asked the business community and other concerned agencies to examine the possibilities of increasing the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

The Finance Secretary said the most ideal situation was that economy of a country should be so developed that it was able to generate enough foreign exchange resources to cover its imports and invisible payments.

This was, however, he observed, a formidable task for developing countries like Pakistan which lacked resources to increase production and had to face export barriers like quotas, tariffs and price manipulation in the international market.

These barriers, he added, would take time to be crossed, but in the meantime foreign exchange earnings through human resources could help sustain the struggle to overcome this problem.

#### Remittances

Lauding the role of overseas Pakistanis, Mr Baig said they were living in a highly competitive environment and were rendering valuable services through remittances for their country which was going through a very difficult period.

However, he said, the general assessment was that only 75 percent of home remittances were coming through official banking channel.

The potential savings and investible funds, Mr Baig pointed out, were much larger than the total remittances through official and non-official channels.

Moreover, the remittances flowing in the country he said, were being used by the recipients largely on consumption which was creating demand pressures, inflation and increase in the import bill.

Mr Baig called for suitable recommendations from the bankers and experts to suggest to the Government steps for motivating overseas Pakistanis to invest under the non-repatriable investment schemes.

Among others who read their papers in the seminar were the Managing Director of Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan, Mr Reza H. Syed; on "home remittances--a source of investment," the member Central Board of Revenue, Mr G.N. Akhtar; Mr Bokhari of Habib Bank and Mr Mahfooz of United Bank.--PPI

CSO: 4220

45M DOLLARS IDA CREDIT FOR POWER PROJECT

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 24 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

**ISLAMABAD, DEC. 23: THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA), THE WORLD BANK'S AFFILIATE FOR CONCESSIONARY LENDING, HAS APPROVED A 45 MILLION DOLLAR CREDIT TO PAKISTAN TO SUPPORT A POWER PROJECT, THE WORLD BANK ANNOUNCED TODAY.**

This is the third operation for the development of the Water and Power Development Authority's (WAPDA's) power system that the Bank and IDA are supporting. The project covers four years (fiscal years 1980-83) of WAPDA's programme for secondary transmission development. It includes the erection of transmission lines construction, expansion, and conversion of substations; construction of storage facilities for project materials and equipment, and studies of a load dispatch system and the conversion of the Karachi-Arbella transmission system from 220 kilovolts to 500 kilovolts operation.

The project is a crucial segment of WAPDA's investment programme to expand and improve its facilities. In addition to the construction and expansion, the project will help to strengthen

the organization of WAPDA's power wing and implement a programme to reduce WAPDA's power losses.

The main benefits of the project will be a reduction of system losses and an improvement of the power factor, estimated at the equivalent of 850 mw of generating capacity or a saving of about 300 million dollars.

Co-financing for this project, the total cost of which is estimated at dollars 506 million, is being provided by the European Economic Community's (EEC) special action account as a 35 million dollar credit.

The 45 million dollar IDA credit and the 35 million dollars EEC special action account credit to Pakistan are both for 50 years, including 10 years of grace. They carry no interest, but a service charge will be made to cover administrative costs.—PPI.

CSO: 4220

## PAKISTAN

### BRIEFS

**OIL IMPORT BILL--**Karachi, Dec. 11--Pakistan's oil import bill in the first quarter of the current fiscal year has recorded an increase of almost 58 percent. Official sources told PPI here yesterday that import of crude oil and petroleum products between July and September this year has swelled to about Rs. 1,905 million as against Rs. 1,209 million in 1978. The Government had originally projected oil import of about Rs. 700 million for the current fiscal year. But after the recent decision of oil exporting countries to increase the prices, sources added, oil import bill may jump to almost Rs. 10,000 million, about 25 percent of the total import bill and half of country's total export earnings. Pakistan meets 50 percent of its crude oil needs from Saudi Arabia, 2 percent from UAE and 18 percent from Iraq. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Dec 79 p 6]

**COAL EXPLORATION--**Rawalpindi, Dec. 9--Exploration work at Lakkhra, about 60 kilometres North of Hyderabad, for striking coal, is in full swing. According to a WAPDA report about 25 holes have so far been drilled, out of the planned 50 holes. Results so far obtained have been very encouraging and coal seam about three metres thick has been found at a depth of 70 metres. WAPDA has planned to set up 250 m.w. thermal power station at Lakkhra which will be fed by the coal. WAPDA and Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation are presently working in collaboration with the Japanese experts to finalise the work. After the completion of the power station the growing demand of electricity would be met to an extent.--PPI [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Dec 79 p 6]

**PAKISTAN TO GET 2.4 BILLION YEN LOAN--**Islamabad, Dec. 26--Japan will extend a project loan to Pakistan amounting to 2.4 billion yen (approximately 10 million US dollars) for implementing the extension project of WAPDA's Kotri power station, it was officially stated. Notes to this effect were exchanged here today between Mr Hiroshi Nemoto, Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan, and Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division. The loan will be repayable in 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 2.75 percent per annum. The disbursement period of the loan is five years. The loan will be utilized by the Government of Pakistan for purchasing two units of gas turbines, allied equipment and services. With the signing of this loan agreement, the total financial assistance made



available by Japan to Pakistan during the current fiscal year amounts to 12.9 billion yen (about 57.2 million US dollars), out of which 2.9 billion yen is in the form of grants.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 27 Dec 79 p 8]

**OIL PRICE INCREASES**--The government has fixed new prices of all petroleum products with immediate effect. The new prices are: regular petrol--four rupees twentyfive paise per litre, 80BC--six rupees per litre; 5P diesel oil--two rupees fifty paise per litre; light diesel oil--two rupees per litre; lubricating base oil--four rupees thirtyeight paise per litre; furnace oil--1,250 rupees per metric ton and kerosene two rupees per litre. For kerosene the subsidy which is one rupee thirtyfive paise per litre will continue. Similarly, the prices of highspeed diesel oil and light diesel oil have been kept lower than their landed cost. According to the official announcement the prices have been revised in the wake of the recent increase in the prices of crude oil and refined petroleum products announced by the OPEC countries which came into effect on the 1st of November. The total impact of the increase in price of imported oil is estimated at 2 billion rupees during the current financial year ending on 30 June next. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Dec 79 BK]

**DJIBOUTI PROTOCOL**--Pakistan and Djibouti signed in Rawalpindi 17 December a protocol on economic, technical and cultural cooperation. Pakistan, consistent with its resources, will assist Djibouti in the identification, preparation and implementation of its development projects by providing technical help and consultancy services. It will also provide educational and training facilities to Djibouti nationals and provide professional, skilled and semiskilled personnel for implementing the country's educational, health and welfare programs. The two countries have agreed to make positive efforts to increase bilateral trade. They will also promote cultural cooperation by arranging an exchange of radio and television programs and exchange of visits by teachers, journalists and other experts in the fields of information and education. They will take necessary measures to promote bilateral cooperation in the fields of scientific and educational research. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

NATION IMPORTS \$50-M WORTH OF SALT YEARLY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Jake Espino]

[Text]

**UNKNOWN** to many, the Philippines is importing 100,000 to 120,000 metric tons of salt worth approximately P50 million every year.

But the imported salt is not the kind that is ordinarily used in the dining table. The country has plenty of this ordinary salt coming from the salt beds of Parañaque, Las Piñas, Bulacan and other parts of the archipelago.

What the Philippines imports is the salt used by big industrial firms such as the Paper Industries Corp., of the Philippines, Mabuhay Vinyl Inc., Interchem and the Bataan Paper and Pulp Factory.

This salt is used in the manufacture of caustic soda, an important ingredient in the production of goods like plastic and paper.

While it is true that there are several salt-producing firms in the country, their combined output is not enough to supply the requirements of industrial users. This necessitates the importation from Australia, Mexico, United States and salt-producing countries in the Middle East.

...

**THIS PRODUCTION** shortfall is not due to the climatic condition of six months of rainy season and to the spiralling cost of bunker fuel used to concentrate salt.

The biggest salt-producing firm in the country is the Salt Industry of the Philippines Inc. (SIPI) which produces 25,000 metric tons of salt annually.

David Serrano, SIPI sales manager, said with the firm's 700 hectares of salt beds near its main factory in

Mindoro, it has a rated capacity of 100,000 metric tons.

But the company is producing only about one fourth of its capacity, just enough to supply its selected customers many of which are food industries.

Serrano said the firm has to limit its production because of the increasing overhead expenses brought about by the increasing bunker fuel cost.

On account of the escalating oil prices, the firm is now thinking of shifting from bunker fuel to coal and other substitutes like rice hull, bagasse and ipil-ipil.

THE SECOND largest salt factory in the country is the Pacific Farms Inc. Located in Pangasinan, this Araneta-owned factory produces about 25,000 metric tons of salt annually used mainly by bagoong and patis factories.

In sum, the combined production of the two biggest firms totalled to about one half of the industrial users' requirements.

An additional reason why the Philippines imports salt is because the imported salt is cheaper than the salt produced locally.

Citing figures, Serrano said it costs about P160 to produce one ton of local salt while the imported one costs only approximately P100 pesos, including transport cost to the Philippines. (PNA)

## PHILIPPINES

### BRIEFS

**OIL DRILLING SETBACK--**The local oil exploration program may suffer a temporary setback during the second quarter of the coming year for lack of drillship. Ron Tappmeyer, Penrod, Glomar Concepcion and another unidentified drillship are reportedly contracted only until February. The ships are expected to leave for Singapore after that. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Dec 79 p 14]

**CITIES SERVICE IN BLOCK C--**Cities Service is moving on to the Block C portion of its service contract area next year. Of the four blocks covered by the Cities Service contract, only B and D remains unexplored. Block A covers the Nido oil-producing wells, while Block B contains the Matinloc basin, another oil-bearing structure. The drilling will mark the first attempt to drill in offshore waters deeper than 200 feet. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Dec 79 p 14]

**WESTERN PALAWAN DRILLING--**Pecten is programmed to drill in February in the service area No. 13, on onshore in Western Palawan. Seafront, on the other hand, is undertaking a seismic survey of the Davao-Agusan area during the first quarter of 1980. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Dec 79 p 14]

**NIDO OIL OUTPUT--**Cities Service Philippines, the fully-owned subsidiary of the US oil-drilling firm of the same name, has remitted more than \$80 million to its parent company from its share of the Nido oil output. This could precipitate the resolution of the question on the taxes the parent firm has to pay for earnings from its local operations. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Dec 79 p 14]

**FILIPINO MOSLEM REBELS--**A top Philippine military official today appealed to the chief minister of Sabah not to allow Filipino Moslem rebels to take refuge in that East Malaysian island state. Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon told the Philippine News Agency (PNA) in an interview that the Moslem secessionist war in the southern Philippines would be solved if the rebels were not allowed sanctuary in Sabah. Admiral Espaldon chief of the Southern Philippine

Military Command which oversees the government drive against the Moslem rebellion, said Saba Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh had only to inspect hospitals on his island to check that wounded Filipino rebels had been treated there. The admiral also said Moslem rebels since 1972 had built in Sabah about 100 outrigger boats that were used in transporting arms and ammunition to the Philippine Island of Mindanao. He said Philippine troops have sunk some of the boats. [Text] [OW211353 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220



## DEVELOPMENT-ORIENTED BUDGET STRIVES TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Colombo KYODO in English no time given 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, 15 Dec KYODO--A blank check is what Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel gave the private sector when he presented the third budget of the Jayewardene administration in Sri Lanka.

The development-oriented budget is part of the ambitious development plan initiated with last year's budget proposals. The bonanza for the private sector is the strategy employed to attract private capital to make accelerated investments needed to achieve an all-round increase in the general level of production.

The implementation of the government's development plan began last year with the liberalization of the economy on two fronts--exchange rates and imports.

To attract foreign investments incentives by way of exemptions and tax reliefs have been granted under the regulations made by the greater Colombo Economic Commission which oversees the free trade zone.

Incentives and reliefs announced in the budget are more generous than any offered earlier and include a reduction of the rate of non-refundable tax of public companies from 60 to 40 per cent.

This concession covers public limited companies whose shares are quoted, provided a stipulated minimum percentage of shares would be made available to the general public.

The archaic companies ordinance based on the English Act of 1928 which has been a deterrent to investment, is being revised and updated. With the revision the government intends to encourage the formation of companies in preference to proprietorships, partnerships and private companies.

The dividend tax of 33 1/3 per cent, which a resident company was liable to pay up to 1977-78, has been abolished. The dividend income will, however, be liable to tax in the hands of the shareholder.

The budget proposals take into account both the encouragement of new industries with a view to import substitution, and the encouragement of property development and contract work for the gigantic Mahaveli Development Project.

A five-year tax holiday has been granted to broad-based public companies engaged in these fields of activity. Dividends declared out of exempt profits will be exempt from income tax while the investment in shares will be treated as a qualifying payment.

Property development projects approved by the urban development authority and the minister get a 10-year exemption from income tax for profits and dividends.

The proposals also grant relief to a business or trade by deducting (from income liable to tax) the full cost of plant and machinery, the construction of dwelling houses for employees and 50 per cent of the cost of building.

Scientific, industrial and agricultural research will also receive tax exemption.

The government has now categorically stated its position in the public, or private sector, debate. The budget proposals encourage the private sector at the expense of the state sector.

Public corporations, mostly set up by Mrs. Sirinayo Bandaranaike, the former prime minister (1970-77), have failed to be economically viable and have proved inefficient. The finance minister announced that no more corporations will be set up in the future. The existing ones will be progressively wound up and the staff provided with alternative employment.

However, sectors of the economy that contribute to the development effort have been given additional incentives.

In the tea industry, where the replanting is well below the 7,500 acres per annum target, the replanting subsidy has been increased from rupee 6,000 to rupee 8,000 per acre for mid-grown and rupee 10,000 for high-grown tea. The guaranteed price scheme has also been replaced by a price support scheme designed to afford relief to marginal producers and small-holders.

The subsidy on factory modernization has also been increased to 50 per cent of the actual costs of approved machinery imports.

The country's second largest industry, rubber, has a World Bank-aided rupee 300 million project to increase the rate of replanting and yields of small-holdings in a 47,000-acre project.

Increased subsidies for replanting, under-planting, rehabilitation and intercropping have been given to the coconut industry to stimulate production and encourage a more intensive pattern of land use.

The new proposals also give substantial tax concessions and reliefs to individuals. The highest marginal rate of taxation has been reduced from 70 percent to 55 per cent, partly to encourage the small investor to form companies.

Individuals also benefit through exemptions on expenses incurred in repaying a bank or government loan for the construction or purchase of a house, payments in respect of a rent-purchase house, and premiums paid of life or medical insurance. These exemptions are limited to one third of the assessable income.

In regard to wealth tax, escalating land values have been frozen at 1977 values giving relief to those affected to improve their properties instead of selling them.

The terminal benefits of employees, and emoluments of employees in state, local government, corporations, boards and pensioners are also exempted from income tax.

The finance minister also brought in a new category of tax exemptions when he announced that gems sold at auctions conducted by the Chamber of Commerce as well as export profits will be exempt from income tax.

Meanwhile noncitizens employed in Sri Lanka will be subject to a 25 per cent tax.

Other fiscal measures include the fourfold increase in airport levies, and substantial increases in passport stamp fees and vehicle registration fees.

Concessions have been given on the entrepot trade with exemption on profits in respect of specified commodities.

Some of the likely commodities that could be traded on this basis are precious metals and precious stones not mined in Sri Lanka, petroleum products and other primary produce not produced in Sri Lanka.

The finance minister referred to the tourist industry as the fourth largest foreign exchange earner for the country and announced new rates of the business turnover tax for those engaged in the trade. Tourist hotels will not pay 15 per cent and travel agents 5 per cent. Advertising agencies will also pay a tax of 5 per cent.

An overall assessment shows that the budget has achieved its primary purpose--to move away from consumption expenditure to development expenditure. The finance minister has succeeded in continuing expenditure on social welfare by restricting subsidies to that section of the population who need it most. The price of subsidized commodities for the higher income earners is being progressively raised.

The welfare state subsidies of the past three decades--free education, health and cheap food and transport--are being withdrawn and the emphasis changed to capital expenditure, which is almost 50 per cent of the budget.

The government hopes to finance the budget deficit of 12,000 million rupee with local rupee loans and foreign aid and grants. The 3,100 million rupee from local rupee loans appears to be well within reach, to judge by what has happened in Colombo recently when loans were oversubscribed shortly after opening of issues.

The bulk of the foreign aid and grants have been received on highly concessional terms.

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BRIEFS

BRITISH GRANTS--The formal agreement on the British grant of 100 million pound sterlings for the Victoria dam and power project has been signed in Colombo. This is the largest single British grant to Sri Lanka and it is also the largest by Britain to any project in any country. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Sri Lanka and Finland have signed a development cooperation agreement on 20 December. It provides greater cooperation between the two countries in various fields particularly in forestry, dairy farming, rural electrification and water supply management. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

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